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PRC ENVOY FU HAO, FUKUDA TRADE ACCUSATIONS ON TREATY

Fukuda's 'Passive Attitude' Assailed

OW200359Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0330 GMT 20 Apr 78 CW

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Apr (KYODO)--Chinese Ambassador Fu Hao criticized Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda's "passive attitude" toward conclusion of a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty, when the ambassador met with a top Japanese politician Wednesday, political sources revealed Thursday.

The sources said that Fu's criticism of Fukuda came during his meeting with Kenzo Kono, senior member of the House of Councillors and former president of the house.

Kono, known as a keen advocate of early conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty, was invited to a dinner at the Chinese Embassy here with his wife Wednesday evening. The meeting lasted for three hours. According to the sources, Ambassador Fu, in the course of an exchange of views on current Japan-China relations, told Kono that he was doubtful of Prime Minister Fukuda's intention to conclude the peace and friendship treaty.

Fu reportedly emphasized that the recent movement of Chinese fishing boats around the Senkaku Islands was accidental. The ambassador also expressed China's basic stand that it would wait for months or even a year for resumption of the peace treaty negotiations, the sources said.

Fukuda: 'Imprudent Remark'

OW200401Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0345 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Apr (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda expressed displeasure Thursday over Chinese Ambassador Fu Hao's reported criticism of his passive attitude toward conclusion of a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. Asked by newsmen to comment on Fu's remark, Fukuda said that it was 'inconceivable' for an ambassador to make such an 'imprudent' remark. Fukuda said it is not good to 'violate rules,' apparently indicating that if China has criticism of Japan's attitude, it should be made through diplomatic channels.

Fu Hao Accused of 'Intervention'

OW200403Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0334 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Apr (KYODO)--A top government official Thursday accused Chinese Ambassador Fu Hao of intervening into Japan's internal affairs by criticizing Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda in connection with conclusion of a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty.

The official, who declined to be identified, told newsmen that Fu's remark, reportedly made Wednesday night to Kenzo Kono, former president of the House of Councillors, was "unpardonable." He wondered what the Chinese ambassador's motive was.

He said that Fu's remark apparently constituted intervention into Japan's internal affairs and that if China continues such criticisms, Japan would find itself unable to promote conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty.

OFFICIAL REACTION TO SENKAKU INCIDENT CONTINUES

Sonoda: Issue May Be Shelved

OW200547Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0533 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Apr (KYODO)--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda indicated Thursday Japan would shelve territorial matters related to the Senkaku Islands in resuming negotiations with China for conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty.

Sonoda told the diet that it would be most desirable to resume treaty negotiations with China along the line of the 1972 Japan-China joint statement.

Speaking at a session of the House of Councillors foreign affairs committee, the foreign minister said the ownership of the Senkaku Islands would not be ultimately settled unless agreement is reached on the issue between China and Taiwan. Both China and Taiwan claim the islands. He pointed out that China considered the Senkaku Islands part of Taiwan which China claims is part of Chinese territory. On the other hand, he said, Japan in the 1972 joint statement made it clear that it would respect Chinese claims to Taiwan. Therefore, he said, conclusion of the peace treaty would have to be postponed indefinitely, if territoriality over the Senkakus is to be settled as a prerequisite for resuming treaty negotiations.

Sonoda said he considered it imperative to resume treaty negotiations from the viewpoint of international faith. Without a peace and friendship treaty, such an unforeseeable incident as the latest Senkaku incident might occur again, he said. To prevent it, the foreign minister said, the peace and friendship treaty is needed.

Sonoda said that as soon as the Senkaku incident was settled, he would seek approval of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party for resuming negotiations.

Abe Doubts 'Accidental' Claim

OW200409Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0346 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Apr (KYODO)--Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe said Thursday the recent movement of Chinese fishing boats around the Senkaku Islands is an 'unpardonable' matter and added that if China continues to repeat such incidents, the Japanese Government will find it difficult to resume negotiations for conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty with China.

The chief government spokesman told a group of junior dietmen of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party the government is waiting for Chinese reports on its investigation into the incident. He said that although the Chinese side claims that the incident was accidental, it is hard for him to believe that it was accidental.

Possibility of Heliport on Islands

OW200617Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0558 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Apr (KYODO)--Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe said Thursday Japan should consider constructing a heliport and repairing the refuge port in the future on the Senkaku Islands west of Okinawa.

The government spokesman told reporters these plans must be studied for Japan's effective control over the tiny islands.

This was the first time that a high government official suggested concrete ways to establish such control. No Chinese fishing boats are now inside Japan's territorial waters off the Senkaku group. But many Chinese vessels still remain outside the territorial limit, Abe said.

USHIBA SPEAKS IN COPENHAGEN ON RELATIONS WITH EC

For a Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE 14 April report on External Economic Affairs Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba's 13 April Copenhagen news conference on relations between the EC and Japan, see the European Community section of the 20 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

AUSTRALIA'S FRASER ON MEASURES TO IMPROVE WORLD TRADE

OW200101Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0027 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 20 Apr (KYODO) --Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser arrived here Wednesday for talks with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda on world trade and economic problems.

He said in an arrival statement that major concerns in his talks with Fukuda would be measures needed to improve the prospects for world trade. He said he would take part in an informal meeting of heads of government of developed and developing countries to be held in Jamaica next month while Fukuda would shortly hold talks with U.S. President Carter and would then take part in the summit of seven major industrial nations in Bonn in July.

"In our joint and separate consultations I believe we will pursue a common purpose--to seek to ensure that a course is set towards improving world economic growth and stability, in which all countries have an opportunity to share," he said.

Fraser said that his talks with Fukuda would not be dealing with strictly bilateral issues between Japan and Australia, but added this did not imply their significance had lessened or that their mutual interest in them was not maintained.

Australian Deputy Prime Minister J. Douglas Anthony has recently been in Japan for active discussions on these matters and there will be further joint ministerial talks in Australia in June covering these issues, Fraser said. He said his talks with Fukuda would be in a wider perspective.

"Australia and Japan have joint concerns on matters of the world economy and trade, and Mr Fukuda and I will be working from that base in our personal talks," he added. The two prime ministers are to hold the first of their two meetings Thursday afternoon.

Later Wednesday Fraser told a press conference he hoped that the Fukuda-Carter summit, the seven-nation summit and the summit in Jamaica would all achieve a widening of world trade and greater demands. He said: "What happens during the next year might well set the pattern for many years to come."

If the right decisions are made by leading nations, we will be better off. Otherwise, there may be a reversion to the beggar-your-neighbor policies of the 1930's."

IMPORT-EXPORT PRICES DECLINE SHARPLY IN FISCAL 1977

OW200851Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0844 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Apr (KYODO)--Both export and import prices declined sharply in fiscal 1977 due mainly to the steep appreciation of the yen against the U.S. dollar, according to the Bank of Japan.

The central bank reported Wednesday that the export price index fell 5.0 percent in the fiscal year ended 31 March from the previous year for the third consecutive annual fall. The import price index also declined 14.7 percent in fiscal 1977--the biggest annual drop since the bank began compiling statistics on the nation's export and import prices in fiscal 1953. The drop in the export price index was also the biggest since fiscal 1957, when it recorded a 12.7 percent.

The central bank said the decline in both export and import prices reflected the yen's appreciation against the dollar. During the fiscal year, the yen appreciated 17.5 percent against the American currency. The relatively small drop in the export price index was attributed to price increases carried out by manufacturers and traders of various commodities to offset decreased export earnings in dollar terms.

Meanwhile, the export price index declined 0.7 percent in March, the final month of fiscal 1977, from the previous month for the first fall in three months, standing at 89.9 (100 for 1975). The March import price index also fell 1.6 percent to stand at 90.9 (100 for 1975).

FISHERY AGENCY INVESTIGATING FISHING BAN NEAR FALKLANDS

OW191313Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Apr (KYODO)--The Fisheries Agency Wednesday launched an investigation into a reported British ban on experimental fishing operations by Japanese fishing companies off the Falkland Islands east of Argentina. The agency requested the Japanese Embassy in London to confirm the ban, which reportedly will go into effect at the end of this month.

The agency said that according to information already received, the ban would apply to only a small area around the British-held Falkland Islands, and would not seriously affect joint Japan-Argentina experimental fishing operations in Atlantic Ocean waters south of 40 degrees south latitude.

Five Japanese fishing companies were involved in the joint venture, and two ships, the Rokko Maru of Nippon Suisan Kaisha, and the Banshu Maru of Taiyo Fishery Co., had scheduled operations in the waters put off-limits.

The agency said that the fishing ban is apparently in connection with the current dispute between Britain and Argentina over territorial possession of the Falkland Islands.

DIPLOMATS IN SOUTH AMERICA TO DISCUSS REGIONAL ISSUES

OW141435Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT 4 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Apr (KYODO)--Japanese diplomats stationed in Latin America will meet in two separate groups in San Salvador and Santiago next week to discuss the latest political and economic trends in the region, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday.

The San Salvador conference, scheduled for 17-18 April, will bring together officials in charge of political and economic affairs and public information from El Salvador, Venezuela, Ecuador, Cuban, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Colombia, Dominica, Panama, Honduras, Nicaragua and Mexico.

The 21-22 April Santiago meeting will be attended by officials posted in Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Peru, Paraguay, Bolivia and Brazil.

Both conferences will be attended also by officials from the embassy in Washington and the Foreign Ministry.

JUSTICE MINISTRY ALLOWS VIETNAMESE REFUGEES TO LAND

OW171343Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1050 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Sakai, Osaka Pref., 17 Apr (KYODO)--Thirty-three Vietnamese refugees landed here Monday after receiving special landing permission from the justice minister.

The refugees arrived at Sakai port Sunday aboard the 43,429-ton Liberian tanker CYS Dignity, which picked them up 6 April from a drifting small fishing boat in the sea 550 kilometers south of Saigon.

The refugees--18 males and 15 females aged 1 to 69 and all from Saigon and its vicinity--boarded a 10-meter-long fishing boat on the night of 31 March to leave Vietnam in search of freedom but a week later the boat developed engine trouble. The tanker was on its way to Sakai from the Persian Gulf, carrying heavy oil, when it rescued the refugees.

The refugees were scheduled to be housed in a welfare facility in Hamamatsu, Shizuoka Prefecture, after spending the night in Sakai. The refugees, who all appeared to be in good health, hope to go to the United States.

BRIEFS

IRANIAN CONTRACT--Tokyo, 11 Apr--Furukawa Electric Co. of Tokyo has signed a contract with the Iranian Government to build a power transmission system in the mideast nation. According to a company official, the project calls for building power transmission lines from a power station in Neka on the Caspian Sea to two places on the outskirts of Teheran over a distance of 480 kilometers. The official gave the value of the contract as \$227 million. In terms of the value, it is the biggest power transmission system project ever to be undertaken abroad by a Japanese company. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0836 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW]

PRC COLOR TV--Tokyo, 13 Apr--China has reached a tentative agreement to buy about 3,000 color television receivers of the 19-inch type from Hitachi Ltd, trade sources said 13 April. Hitachi last year also obtained an order for about 3,000 color TV sets from China. The deal will be consummated at the semiannual Canton export commodities fair opening 15 April, the sources said. China adopts the PAL (phase alternation by line) formula of color telecasting. The country has been importing a relatively small number of color TV's, chiefly from Sony Corp and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co and AEG-Telfunken of West Germany, according to the sources. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0841 GMT 13 Apr 78 OW]

1977 TRADE SURPLUS--Tokyo, 15 Apr--Japan's total trade surplus for fiscal 1977 reached a record high of 12.998 billion dollars, compared with a 3,313 billion dollar surplus for the previous year. The previous record annual high was 4.873 billion dollars in fiscal 1971. Exports during the year amounted to a record 84.631 billion dollars; up 19.9 percent, while imports also reached an all-time high of 71.633 billion dollars, up 6.5 percent. Automobile exports jumped 18.5 percent to 4.47 million units. In yen terms, auto exports totaled 3,304.4 billion, up 20.8 percent, overtaking steel as the nation's best-selling item. Steel exports came to 2,712.5 billion yen. Japan had a 8,901 billion dollar trade surplus with the United States and a 4,600 billion dollar surplus with the nine-nation Common Market in fiscal 1977, both figures the largest ever recorded. [Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT 15 Apr 78 OW]

MARCH TRADE SURPLUS--Tokyo, 15 Apr--Japan's customs clearance-based trade surplus hit an all-time high of 2,455 billion dollars in March, with exports of cars and other products racing to their best year ever, the Finance Ministry reported. The figure was up from a 771 million dollar surplus for the same month in 1977. The previous monthly high of 2.199 billion dollars was recorded last December. Exports came to 8.783 billion dollars, up 22.9 percent from a year ago, while imports remained depressed at 6.328 billion dollars, down 0.9 percent. Exports are measured free on board while imports are measured with cost, insurance and freight included. A major factor in the upsurge was a rush of exports in the last month of fiscal 1977, ministry officials noted. With booming sales of Japanese cars and tape recorders, exports to the United States rose 11.1 percent, while imports of American goods fell 24.5 percent short of the level of a year ago. Exports to the European Common Market dropped 9.3 percent due largely to sagging sales of steel and other basic materials, while imports increased 11.6 percent, with meat and cars leading the way. [Tokyo KYODO in English 1041 GMT 15 Apr 78 OW]

WHOLESALE PRICE DECLINE--Tokyo, 14 Apr--Japan's wholesale prices dropped 1.8 percent in fiscal 1977--the first year-to-year fall in 6 years, the Bank of Japan announced on 14 April. The bank attributed the performance to general falls in commodity prices resulting from the prolonged recession and the yen's dramatic surge against the dollar, which lowered the cost of imports. It was the steepest fall in wholesale prices since the recession year of fiscal 1957, when they dropped by 6.5 percent. The last time wholesale prices decreased on a year-to-year basis was in fiscal 1971, when the drop was 0.5 percent. The nation's wholesale price index for March, the last month of fiscal 1977, stood at 105.6 (against 100 for 1975), down 0.1 percent compared with the previous month. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0809 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW]

NUCLEAR PLANT OPERATIONS--Tokyo, 11 Apr--The operating rate and use of existing facilities at nuclear power plants in this country hit all-time lows in fiscal 1977, the Agency of Natural Resources and Energy reported Tuesday. This contrasts with forecasts that Japan's nuclear power output is expected to be the second largest in the world this year, outstripping Britain's. According to the agency's survey of 14 existing nuclear plants, the average hourly operating rate was 46.6 percent and the facility utilization ratio 41.8 percent during the fiscal year ending 31 March. The figure was slightly below the low of 48.4 percent operating rate and 41.9 percent facility utilization during fiscal 1975, the report said. Officials explained this was mainly due to trouble in four plants leading to long shutdowns. They forecast the two rates would rise to 65 percent and 55 percent respectively in fiscal 1978. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0354 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW]

ENVOYS TO SCANDINAVIA--Tokyo, 18 Apr--The government decided 18 April to appoint Mashisa Takigawa, former envoy to the Dominican Republic, as ambassador to Sweden. It also decided at its cabinet meeting to name Akira Yoshioka, former envoy to Sri Lanka, as ambassador to Norway. Takigawa succeeds Eiichi Tokura and Yoshioka replaces Takeshi Kanematsu. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0052 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW]

PROCEEDINGS OF SIXTH SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SESSION

Yim Chun-chu Report

OW201007Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1605 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Apr (KCNA)--Deputy Yim Chun-chu made a report "On Adoption of the Socialist Labour Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," the first item on the agenda, at the second session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK which opened on April 18 in Pyongyang.

The adoption of the Socialist Labour Law is an event of epochal significance in the consistent struggle of our party and the government of the republic to enhance the position and role of the masses of the working people as masters of the revolution and construction and make their labour more independent and creative, he said, and continued: The Socialist Labour Law mapped out by the respected and beloved leader is a historic code which has legally consolidated the brilliant successes registered in our people's labour; it is an excellent charter of labour which comprehensively reflects the essential advantages and characteristics of socialist labour and its principles and requirements.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded unique ideas and theories pertaining to the problem of labour and led to a resplendent victory the struggle for putting them into practice. Way back in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song comprehensively incorporated in the ten-point programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland a democratic and revolutionary labour programme the keynote of which consisted in the abolition of slave labour, enforcement of an eight-hour workday and insurance system, improvement of working conditions, establishment of a democratic wage system, relief of the unemployed and so on; accomplished precious exploits and accumulated a wealth of experiences in the struggle to carry it out; and established a brilliant tradition in the settlement of the labour problem.

Basing himself on the priceless exploits performed and rich experiences accumulated in the days of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader himself enacted the labour law after liberation and put it in force. The enforcement of the labour law was a historic event in which the colonial forced labour imposed by the wicked Japanese imperialists as long as half a century was completely abolished and the labour programme at the stage of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was introduced in full.

As a result of the successful carrying out of the socialist revolution in our country under the clear-sighted leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the masses of the working people got free of all manner of exploitation and oppression once and for all, and a new radical change took place in their labour. This was a great switchover which afforded a sure guarantee for the working masses to engage in an independent and creative labor and an epochal event which opened up a broad vista for the final solution of the labour problem.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expounded in an allround way new problems of labour after the establishment of the socialist system and the ways and means for their settlement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has said: "We can say that whether or not we can build socialism and communism faster and better depends, after all, on how we bring the creative ability and talents of the working people into play, how we organize and use social labour and how speedily we raise labour productivity."

The original idea and policy expounded by the respected and beloved leader with regard to socialist labour are preeminent ones which light the way of finally emancipating the working people, now rid of exploitation and oppression, even from arduous labour and providing them with a worthier life in their work; they are a guiding compass to be firmly adhered to by the working-class party and state in the whole period of socialist and communist construction.

Our system of socialist labour is a chuche-oriented socialist labour system which mirrors the fundamental requirements of the great chuche idea that the masses of the working people are the most precious in the world and everything should serve them. Our people extricated themselves once and for all from the past plight in which labourers had been downtrodden and despised in every respect, and they are living in a hopeful era when the working masses decide upon everything as masters of the country and as masters in politics, economy and culture.

Our politics is a genuinely popular politics which comprehensively reflects the will of the working masses and defends and serves their interests and our state is a state of the working people which continues to prosper and flourish by the voluntary and conscientious labour of the workers, farmers and working intellectuals. Our country is, indeed, a world for those engaged in labour and our politics is one for the working masses. To hold labourers dear, take loving care of them and put everything in their service--this is a special feature of our system of socialist labour fundamentally distinct from that of the capitalist society where labour is considered to be a humiliated thing, the working people are maltreated and they remain a mere object of cruel exploitation.

Saying that those who do not tend to care for workingmen are not communists, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song took all measures in the early post-liberation days to see that everyone loves work, respects the working people, engages in creative labour activities and leads a happy life. By virtue of the profound solicitude shown by the respected and beloved leader and the popular steps taken by the government of the republic, our working people are now working joyously and full of hopes in work places of safety well-furnished with modern production facilities and nice labour protection arrangements.

In our country all able-bodied people choose their occupations according to their wishes and talents and are provided with stable jobs by the state. Out of those who have reached the working age in our country the proportion of those who work accounts for as high as nearly 90 per cent.

In particular, the women making up a half of the population launch actively into all spheres of social life such as politics, economy and culture and they are substantially ensured all conditions for work on a par with men.

The working women receive paid maternity leave in addition to regular and additional vacations and the female workers with many children are granted the special favour of being paid for eight hours though they work six hours.

The workers and office employees in our country are supplied with a sufficient amount of provisions by the state at prices next to nil and modernly-furnished houses are allotted to them, and farmers live in cosy modern houses built by the state for them free of charge.

In our country which saw the complete abolition of taxation, a leftover from the old society, the working people receive enormous benefits from the state under the free education system, the free medical treatment system, the system of state scholarships for the students of higher specialized schools, colleges and universities, the advanced system for upbringing and nursing of children at state and public expense, the state and social insurance system and the social maintenance system. The additional benefits our working people get from the state at present are larger than the remuneration they receive according to the work performed. Moreover, the state ensures adequate cultural recreation for the working people and offers them a wide opportunity of learning.

In our country where juvenile labour is prohibited by law, every member of the rising generation takes part in labour after receiving perfect secondary education through the 11-year compulsory schooling, and the working people equivalent to 10 per cent of the total number of workers and office employees are trained as engineers and assistant engineers at factory colleges and factory higher specialized schools, studying while on the job.

In our country where labourers are the master of everything and decide everything, the working people are enjoying a happy life free from worries about employment, about food, clothing and housing and about education of their children and medical treatment, and everyone studies and does creative labour, fruitful and joyous, according to his desire and ability at secure and neat places of work.

The most important ideological and moral trait of our people is that with the high consciousness of their being masters of the revolution they remain infinitely faithful to the party and the revolutionary cause, work devotedly for the sake of society and the collective and discharge their assigned revolutionary tasks in a responsible manner. The communistic attitude of our working people towards labour that finds its manifestation in the consciousness of master in the revolution, a high sense of responsibility and noble collectivist spirit is based on the socialist system of our country: it is a clear expression of its great superiority and vitality. The entire people form a great harmonious, revolutionary collective which is united politically and ideologically and everybody works energetically full of confidence and hope--herein lie the solidity of our society and the source of its invincible strength.

At present the government of the republic is confronted with the task of consolidating the precious successes our people gained in the realm of labour and further expanding and developing them in compliance with the new requirement of revolutionary development and thereby bringing about the final solution of the labour problem under socialism.

To emancipate the working people from arduous labor and intellectualize all members of society for final elimination of the fundamental differences in labor, while cultivating the communistic attitude towards labor, is an important undertaking for liquidating the hangover of the old society once and for all in the domain of labor and making labor a truly vital demand of all working people.

We have before us the tasks of finding better solutions to all problems arising in the organization of social labor and of bringing about a constant growth of labor productivity in keeping with the demands of the reality in which socialist construction makes headway, the scale of the economy expands rapidly and the national economy becomes highly modernized, and our task ahead is to increase the communistic benefits granted to the working people by the state, thus bringing into fuller play the advantages of the socialist labor system of our country, the reporter noted, and went on: All this urgently calls for consolidating by law the tremendous achievements made in our people's labor under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and stipulating from a new angle the problems which crop up in socialist labor.

The Socialist Labor Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea personally initiated and elaborated by the great leader is a revolutionary and popular code which has come into being as a correct reflection of such pressing demand raised in the field of labor. The Socialist Labor Law gives an overall exposition of the principles and needs of socialist labor in legally consolidating and developing the great successes registered by our people in their happy creative labor under the clear-sighted guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

It clarifies the character of socialist labor in a unique way and prescribes the position of labor anew. It stipulates the labor in socialist society as an independent and creative one for the working people freed from exploitation and oppression. The provisions of the labor law on the character of socialist labor are a vivid reflection of the happy life which our people enjoy through their labor thanks to the respected and beloved leader's favor and a concentrated token of the essential advantages of socialist labor in our country that form a mighty source of epoch-making miracles and revolutionary changes.

The Socialist Labor Law lays down the principles to be observed by the working people in their work and the state policy for ensuring them socialist working life, which makes the labor of our working people still more independent and fruitful and brings into full play its inexhaustible creative power in the building of socialism. The law prescribes labor as the most sacred duty of the citizen and clarifies the standards of behavior he should adhere to in his workday life.

This law makes it clear that the state taps and uses the country's resources of labor in a unified way and gives a general explanation of questions of principle in regard to the organization of work. The law also clearly sets forth the tasks of the technical revolution and the ways of their fulfillment.

The law provides for the need to introduce mechanization, semi-automation and automation extensively by vigorously unfolding the technical innovation movement on a mass scale in all areas of the national economy on the basis of the achievements of socialist industrialization, and to train all working people to be competent builders of socialism and communism through various forms of educational system. Thus, it opens up clear vistas for freeing the working people even from the restraints of nature, obliterating the essential distinctions between different kinds of labour and making work easy, joyful and more efficient.

Proceeding from the inherent nature of the socialist system, the Socialist Labour Law lays down all the ways and tasks for strengthening the work of labour protection.

The law defines the advanced system of cultural recreation in our country and the tasks for its further development to provide enough recreation to the working people. The law also gives a wide definition of the socialist principle of distribution according to the work done and the state and social benefits granted to the working people.

The Socialist Labour Law elaborated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a chuche-motivated labour code comprehensively embodying his unique ideas on labour and the labour policy of the government of the republic, the application of the ideas, and it is a historic document breaking new ground in the realm of socialist labour law.

The Socialist Labour Law is permeated with the great chuche idea, and every passage of the statute is overflowing with the warm fatherly love of the respected and beloved leader who is anxious to enable our working people, now the true masters of labour, to lead a more fruitful and happiest working life.

The Socialist Labour Law is not merely concerned with economic and business-like matters such as the rational use of manpower and remuneration for work, but it is a unique legislation of a new type giving a general definition of the principles and requirements essential to ensure that the socialist working people fulfill their duty and role in carrying out the lofty historic tasks of transforming nature, society and themselves and hastening the building of socialism and communism. The law is the most popular and revolutionary statute in the interests of the working masses.

The new labour law prepared by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song enables our people to possess a sure legal guarantee for eliminating the essential difference between various kinds of labour and enjoying a more independent and creative working life to their heart's content, freed from hard work for good and all.

The adoption of the Socialist Labour Law will once again glaringly show the incomparable superiority of the socialist system of our country where the masses of the working people are true masters of the country and everything in society is put in their service. It will inspire and encourage our people more vigorously in their struggle for the complete victory of socialism and for communism.

Text of Labor Law

SK190730Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2208 GMT 18 Apr 78 SK

["DPRK Socialist Labor Law" adopted by the second session of the Sixth DPRK Supreme People's Assembly on 18 April at the People's Cultural Palace in Pyongyang--read by announcer]

[Text] The Socialist Labor Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

CHAPTER 1. The Basic Principle of Socialist Labor.

Article 1. Labor under socialism is an independent and creative labor by working people liberated from exploitation and oppression. In the DPRK working people work with a self-awakening zeal and creativeness for the fatherland's prosperity, the people's well-being and for their own happiness.

Article 2. Labor is a source of all material and cultural assets and a powerful means to remold nature, society and mankind. Socialism and communism are developed by the creative labor of millions of working masses. Labor is a most sacred and honorable thing in the DPRK.

Article 3. Labor under socialism is a collective labor of the working people for common objectives and interests. The DPRK working people jointly work, guiding and helping each other, based on the principle of collectivism--one for all and all for one.

Article 4. Citizens under socialism have a duty to participate in labor. All citizens in the DPRK who have labor capability participate in social labor in accordance with their capability.

Article 5. All working people under socialism have a right to labor. Unemployment has disappeared in the DPRK for good. All working people choose their occupation in accordance with their desire and skills and are guaranteed secure jobs and working conditions by the state.

Article 6. Labor under socialism is based on the lofty conscientiousness of the working people as masters of the nation and society and as masters of the revolution and construction. By intensifying the ideological revolution, the state firmly arms working people with the chuche thought of the Korean Workers Party, so that they all possess an attitude worthy of the master of labor.

Article 7. Elimination of basic differences of labor and making labor more pleasant--a necessity for the working people's livelihood--are basic tasks in the construction of socialism and communism. By pushing ahead with the technical revolution, the state eliminates differences between heavy and light labor and between agricultural and industrial labor, liberates working people from hard labor and gradually eliminates differences between physical and mental labor.

Article 8. Enhancement of the overall cultural and technical level of the working people firmly guarantees acceleration of socialist construction and the nurturing of working people as competent builders of socialism and communism. Through an advanced educational system and popular educational measures, the state fully guarantees every possible condition with which all working people can learn while working.

Article 9. To ceaselessly increase labor production capacity and production at a rapid pace is a demand governed by law for the construction of socialism and communism. The state's acceleration of the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--and further development of the chollima movement, giving priority to political work and properly carrying out economic organizational work, guarantees a fast growth in labor production capacity and a rapid increase in production.

Article 10. Labor under socialism is social labor which is performed under the monolithic socialist economic system. In accordance with the principle of unified and detailed planning, the state organizes socialist labor rationally and systematically within the scope of the overall national economy.

Article 11. All material and cultural assets obtained through labor in the DPRK are totally put to use for the prosperity and development of the nation and for the enhancement of the working people's well-being. The state correctly implements the principle of socialist distribution based on the quantity and quality of labor and ceaselessly enhances the material and cultural life of the working people.

Article 12. To correctly link labor and rest and nourish the labor of the working people are a fundamental demand of the socialist system, which esteems man as most precious. The state guarantees enough rest so that the working people may recover their energy which they exhaust in the course of labor, and protects the lives and health of the working people through a complete system of free medical assistance and advanced facilities for protecting labor.

Article 13. The DPRK's socialist labor policy is a precious gain of the revolution attained through the struggle to embody the revolutionary labor program implemented during the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and to carry out the democratic and socialist revolutions. The state strives to improve the socialist labor policy and to implement a popular and democratic labor policy as a whole.

CHAPTER 2. Labor Is a Sacred Duty of the Citizens.

Article 14. The working people of the DPRK are persons in charge of the revolution, who are struggling to realize the ideals of communism. To love labor and faithfully participate in labor are an honor and most sacred duty of citizens. Citizens must voluntarily participate in the rewarding labor for the construction of socialism and communism.

Article 15. The working age in the DPRK starts at 16. The state prohibits labor by people who have not reached that age.

Article 16. The working day is 8 hours. The state adjusts the daily working hours to 6 or 7 hours in accordance with the degree of hardship and the particular labor conditions. Female workers who have more than three children work a 6-hour day.

Article 17. Through labor, the working people must revolutionize themselves, instill a working class spirit in themselves and work in a manner worthy of being masters--fully demonstrating the communist attitude toward labor and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Article 18. The socialist labor rules are a matter of self awareness, and to thoroughly observe socialist labor rules is a duty of the working people. The working people must strictly observe socialist working rules and working hours and should not leave their worksites without going through the established procedures.

Article 19: To vigorously wage the technical revolution is a duty of the socialist working people. By enhancing the technical and technological level and actively participating in the movement of technical renovation, the working people must ceaselessly create new standards and produce and build more within a given time.

Article 20: With high pride in and responsibility for their work, the working people must demonstrate all their wisdom and energy and, by bringing to bear all potentials and possibilities, overfulfill their monthly and quarterly quotas without discrepancy.

Article 21: The working people must work with an earnest work style and ceaselessly upgrade the quality of products by correctly observing technical rules and standard operating methods in production and construction.

Article 22: The working people must cherish their machinery and facilities as the apple of their eye, increase the rate of utilization of facilities and drastically conserve materials and resources.

Article 23: The working people must operate their worksites in a modernized and sanitary way, defend them with vigilance, and strictly observe the labor protection regulations so as to prevent accidents.

Article 24: The position of DPRK citizens is defined by their sincerity in labor. Those who set labor examples gain the love and high respect of the people. Working people who achieve labor exploits in socialist construction by taking part in labor in a manner worthy of being masters win state citations, including labor hero titles and honor titles.

CHAPTER 3: Socialist Labor Organizations

Article 25: Rational organization of socialist labor is an important factor in guaranteeing a continued, high growth in production by fully mobilizing the nation's labor resources and actively enhancing the creative zeal and ability of the working people. The state extensively mobilizes and uses all labor resources of urban and rural areas.

Article 26: The state thoroughly implements the demand of the Taaen work system in socialist labor organizations. Plants, enterprises and social cooperative organizations must turn labor administration work into work with the people, embody the popular line in labor organizations and scientifically and rationally use labor.

Article 27: Labor planning is a basis for improving labor organizations and effectively mobilizing labor resources. The state establishes and implements a practical plan for labor mobilization which precisely meshes with the nation's labor resources and demands.

Article 28: The state firmly maintains the principle of keeping a labor balance between industry and agriculture, between productive and non-productive sectors, and between basic production and supplementary production sectors.

While guaranteeing a preferential increase in (?labor resources) in the productive sectors, state organs, enterprises and social cooperative organizations--including labor administration organs--must organize labor on the principle of providing (?labor resources) to the non-productive sectors in parallel with the economic development of the nation, and systematically enhance the importance of labor in the production sectors.

Article 29: The state systematically satisfies the national economy's demands for labor by actively mobilizing the labor resources of the nation and systematically nurturing labor reserves. By establishing labor recruitment and regulation plans in line with the demand of the nation's economic policy, each economic organ and labor administration organ must guarantee the projected labor demands of the national economic development plan in a timely manner, and correctly regulate and organize labor for the national economic sectors.

Article 30: To have the working people fully demonstrate their creative wisdom and energy, state organs, enterprises and social cooperative organizations must distribute the right labor to the right places in accordance with the sex, age, (?physical condition), desire and technical and technological levels of the working people.

Article 31: The state provides for every possible condition for women workers so that they may actively participate in socialist labor. Local power organs, state organs concerned, enterprises and social and cooperative organizations must operate nurseries, kindergartens, child clinics and service facilities for the convenience of the women workers, and organize home working teams and home cooperative associations so that women who cannot otherwise go to work sites may work in accordance with their desire.

Article 32: Plants, enterprises, and social and cooperative organizations must correctly organize labor in accordance with [word indistinct] of the work process, the level of technology and equipment and working conditions, thoroughly carrying out labor management and providing fully satisfactory working conditions. Thus, they must eliminate labor waste and have workers fully employed 8 work hours each day.

Article 33: In organizing workers' livelihood, the state thoroughly observes the principle of 8 hours of work, 8 hours of rest and 8 hours of study. State organs, enterprises and (?social) cooperative organizations must [word indistinct] labor, stabilize study and guarantee that time for each is allocated to the working people.

Article 34: If there is a temporary excess of labor because of inevitable circumstances, state organs and enterprises must organize labor supporting other plants, enterprises and cooperative farms in a timely manner. State organs and enterprises have no right (?to dismiss) working people, even though there is temporarily excess labor.

Article 35: It is strictly forbidden to freely mobilize labor of plants, enterprises and cooperative farms for other kinds of work. Productive labor of plants and enterprises cannot be mobilized for other work without the state's concurrence. During the farming season no one can mobilize farmers for work not related to farming.

Article 36: Management functionaries of plants, enterprises and cooperative farms must participate, on a mandatory basis, in productive labor at legally regulated times.

CHAPTER 4. Socialist Distribution in Accordance With Work Accomplished.

Article 37. Distribution according to quality and quantity of work is a principle of socialist economy. Distribution according to work done is an authoritative means of enabling (?families) to raise their will to produce, their levels of technique and [word indistinct], and thus to make progress in production. The state thoroughly carries out the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of work done, while steadily elevating the working people's political and ideological consciousness. Regardless of sex, age or (?nationality), working people will receive equal remuneration for equal work.

Article 38. The state fixes pay scales on the principle that working people are compensated for physical and mental energy expended in work and guaranteed a livelihood. State organs, enterprises and social cooperative organizations must pay correct living expenses to workers, office employees and cooperative union members on the basis of the state's pay scale principles.

Article 39. Principal living expenses applicable to workers, office employees and cooperative union members consist of (?food) allowances and fixed sum payments; an additional payment is [words indistinct] and balance payment. State organs, enterprises and social cooperative organizations must pay correct living expenses to working people to make them further raise their will to produce and positively demonstrate their creative talents.

Article 40. Based on a correct appraisal of production quotas and the cost projection of plants and enterprises in accordance with the principle of the independent profit and loss system, the state distributes funds for operating costs of plants and enterprises. Plants and enterprises must correctly appraise the fulfillment of production quotas, product quality and the rate of use of facilities and resources to pay bonuses to those who have done a fine job.

Article 41. The standard workload is a yardstick for measuring labor productivity, and the correct establishment of standard workloads is an important aspect which makes it possible to properly apply the principle of socialist distribution. The state adheres to the principle of setting standard workloads based on a correct calculation of the level of ideology and consciousness and of technology and skills of the working people, while firmly maintaining the mass line.

Article 42. The state organizes standard plants for each sector of the national economy, which have stabilized production and regularized management in accordance with the demands of the Taaen work system. The state collects data at those plants and, based on that data, the state establishes the standard workload of the nation. Using the standard workload of the nation as a yardstick, state organs, enterprises, and social cooperative organizations must set forth workloads in accordance with developing situations and specific conditions, correctly apply them and ceaselessly revise them.

Article 43. A workday is a yardstick to measure labor productivity of members of cooperative farms and working people at cooperative farms and to allocate shares of distribution for them. Cooperative farms must correctly count workdays, regularly announce the count and make correct distribution to members of cooperative farms and working people at cooperative farms for their workdays.

Article 44. The subworkteam and workteam bonus system is an important factor which makes it possible to correctly implement the principle of socialist distribution and to nourish the spirit of collectivism among agricultural working people. By implementing the subworkteam and the workteam bonus system, guidance organs of agriculture and cooperative farms must correctly perform the work of counting workdays and accurately apply the system of paying benefits for additional labor.

Article 45. The state firmly maintains the principle of rationally regulating the cost of living of workers and office workers, increasing the incomes of peasants residing in areas of a diverse nature and generally upgrading the living standards of the workers, office workers and peasants.

CHAPTER 5. Labor and Technical Revolution; Improvement of the Working People's Technical Skills.

Article 46. A major task of the technical revolution is to remove intrinsic labor differences and free the working people from arduous labor. The state develops the technical revolution to a new and higher stage based on successes in socialist industrialization, frees the working people--already freed from exploitation and suppression--even from the restraints of nature, and strives to guarantee them perfect equality in labor.

Article 47. The state thoroughly implements mechanization, semi-automation and automation in various sectors of the people's economy, including industry, and thereby removes the difference between heavy and light labor as well as heat-affected labor and harmful labor.

Article 48. The state accelerates the agricultural-technical revolution more vigorously, further insures success in introducing technology and efficiency into the rural economy, and rapidly completes scientific and comprehensive mechanization, thereby realizing the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and erasing the difference between agricultural and industrial labor.

Article 49. Scientists, technicians, and producers popularize the technical innovation campaign by strengthening creative cooperation. State organs, enterprises and social cooperative organizations actively encourage the concepts of the creativity and rationalization campaign and apply these concepts to production in a timely manner.

The state acknowledges the merits of affording state consideration to inventors, creative designers and production innovators who greatly contribute to the development of the people's economy, and designates their technical qualifications.

Article 50. Through various forms of on-the-job training systems--such as factory colleges, farm colleges, factory higher professional schools, farm higher professional schools, night and correspondence education, as well as lower level education systems--the state trains all working people, equipping them with modern technical knowledge to be competent to operate modern mechanical facilities efficiently and to manage and operate the people's economy efficiently.

Article 51. State organs, enterprises and social cooperative organizations firmly establish systems for learning skills and for teaching and practicing skills in order to systematically upgrade the technical and skill level of the working people and to help them possess more than one modern skill and be well versed in the mechanical facilities they deal with, as well as the technology of their individual sectors.

Article 52. The state administers an exam system for evaluating and determining grades of engineers and setting skill levels for advancement of the working people's techniques and skills. State technological organs and labor administration organs regularly organize and administer the test system for evaluating and determining the engineers' grades and skill levels.

CHAPTER 6. Labor Protection.

Article 53. Good labor protection work is an important condition for providing free, secure, more cultural, and more hygienic labor conditions for the working people and for protecting and enhancing their lives and health. The state thoroughly carries out its line of giving priority to labor protection work over production.

Article 54. State organs, enterprises, and social cooperative organizations establish labor protection indoctrination systems and help the working people master knowledge of labor protection policy and labor safety skills, thereby decisively making labor protection work a task for the masses themselves. The working people will not understand this until they have mastered knowledge of the labor protection policy and labor safety skills in their pertinent sector.

Article 55. Guaranteeing safe, cultural and hygienic labor conditions to the working people is the primary work of state organs, enterprises and social cooperative organizations. State organs, enterprises and social cooperative organizations furnish themselves with labor safety facilities and industrial hygienic conditions which offer protection from extreme heat, gas and dust and guarantee natural lighting, artificial lighting and ventilation. They continuously improve and perfect them to prevent labor disasters and occupational diseases and thereby see to it that all working people work at safe, cultural and hygienic work sites.

Article 56. State organs, enterprises and social cooperative organizations ascertain labor safety conditions before productive labor is organized, and eliminate elements endangering the health and life of the workers. In the event any source of accident or incident is found during the course of production, production should be immediately halted and should continue only after the cause is completely eliminated.

Article 57. Construction and design organs, state organs and enterprises concerned provide thorough labor protection measures for the workers during the construction of buildings, structures and mechanical facilities. Newly established, expanded or repaired plants, enterprises or buildings and structures and newly manufactured machinery facilities will not be put into operation until final inspection is conducted or permission is given by pertinent inspection and supervision organs.

Article 58. State organs, enterprises and social cooperative organizations organize regular medical examinations to protect the health of the workers and take timely actions required for the promotion of the workers' health.

Article 59. The state pays special attention to labor protection for female workers. State organs, enterprises and social cooperative organizations provide ample labor protection facilities for female workers. They should not let female workers engage in arduous work or work detrimental to their health. They should not make female workers who are pregnant or have infants work during the night.

Article 60. The state provides labor protection instruments, and supplies the necessary items for work and nutrition to workers free of charge. Workers should use the labor protection instruments and equipment and necessary items for work as instructed, and should use them sparingly.

Article 61. State organs, enterprises and social cooperative organizations establish strict systems and order in production, provide standard operational procedures and labor protection regulations, and encourage all functionaries and workers to thoroughly observe them. The state exercises rigid control to see that situations affecting promotion of the workers' health and protection of their lives do not arise due to irresponsibility in protection of labor.

CHAPTER 7. Labor and Rest.

Article 62. Workers have the right to rest. The state guarantees the workers an 8-hour working day, paid leave, recuperation at state expense and recreation at various cultural facilities which are constantly expanding.

Article 63. Workers will rest upon completion of a day's work. Economic organs and enterprises should not impose off-duty labor on the workers.

Article 64. Workers are guaranteed a day of rest weekly. Workers rest on days designated national holiday by the state. In the event state organs, enterprises or cooperative organizations cause workers to work on holidays due to unavoidable circumstances, they should allow compensatory holidays within 1 week.

Article 65. Laborers, office workers and cooperative farmers are given 14 days of annual leave and are allowed additional leave of 7 to 21 days, according to the type of work.

Article 66. Female workers will be given 35 days of maternity leave and 42 days of post-childbirth leave in addition to the above annual and additional leave, regardless of the length of their employment.

Article 67. The state will expand and modernize recreation and recuperation facilities and organize sightseeing and excursion (?groups) for workers to meet the growing demand for cultural facilities for the worker's rest. Appropriate state organs and enterprises will insure that workers have sufficient rest while on duty by successfully operating their own rest facilities.

CHAPTER 8. State and Social Benefits for Working People.

Article 68. It is the state's supreme principle to guarantee the livelihood of all working people in a responsible manner and continually promote their material and cultural life. Working people receive many state and social benefits in addition to remuneration for their labor.

Article 69. The state guarantees convenient and modern housing and communal dwellings for the working people. The state constructs modern housing in rural areas with state funds and allows members of cooperative farms to use them free of charge.

Article 70. The state supplies workers, office workers and their dependents with food at a low price.

Article 71. The state rears the children of working people in public nurseries and kindergartens with state and social funds.

Article 72. The state provides compulsory education for the children of working people up to working age, and provides free education at schools of various levels up to college. The state provides all students with uniforms and inexpensive textbooks and grants scholarships to college and higher professional school students.

Article 73. The state allows short-term subsidies to working people who temporarily lose their ability to work due to labor disasters, illness or injury, through the state and social insurance system. If such a period extends beyond 6 months, the state provides labor disability pensions through the state and social security system.

Article 74. The state provides old age pensions to working people who reach 60 years of age for men and 55 for women and who have worked continuously for a specified period to time.

Article 75. The state gives special consideration to nationally meritorious people who render distinguished service in labor and social or political activities and to their families when such meritorious people die or lose their ability to work.

Article 76. State and social cooperative organizations allow workers, office workers and members of cooperative farms average living expenses or average daily wages during regular and additional leave, and temporary subsidies or average wages during maternity and post-childbirth leave.

Article 77. The state provides pensions for bereaved dependents of working people who die due to labor disasters, illness or injury, and takes custody of children who have no guardian

Article 78. The state cares for the old and disabled who are unable to work in rest homes and sanatoriums free of charge.

Article 79. The state provides all working people with medical benefits through a completely free treatment system. Workers, office workers, cooperative farm members and their dependents receive all medical services free including treatment, recuperation, preventive medicine and maternity.

Kim Instruction at 19 April Session

SK200436Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0243 GMT 20 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Apr (KCNA)--The second-day sitting of the second session of the Sixth Supreme Peoples Assembly was held on April 19. It discussed the second item of the agenda.

Deputy Kim Kyong-yon made a report on the second agenda item "On the results of the Fulfillment of the State Budget for 1977 of the DPRK and on Its State Budget for 1978." Deputy Hong Si-hak, chairman of the Budget Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, made a report of the committee on the accounts of execution of the 1977 state budget and on the 1978 state budget.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song gave a programmatic teaching at the session on the important question arising in improving economic management. Deputies Kim Tu-yong, Kang Chom-ku and Pak Song-sil made speeches on the second item of the agenda.

The speakers said that the 1977 state budget firmly backed financially the endeavours of the working people for the successful fulfilment of the tasks of the year of readjustment and that the 1978 state budget was correctly worked out so that it could powerfully support financially the fulfilment of the tasks of the first year of the vast second seven-year plan.

They pointed out that the socialist budget of our country last year made a positive contribution to completely removing the strain created in some economic branches and insuring a high rate of development of the national economy as a whole. For a correct execution of the state budget for this year, the economic affairs of the country should be managed meticulously and a greater upsurge be effected in production in all the domains of the national economy, they stressed.

The speakers evinced the resolution to implement more thoroughly our party's policy of local budget system and thus expedite the economic and cultural construction in the local areas and bring about a new turn in enhancing the people's living standards.

The session stressed on labour administration in economic management, particularly the importance of fixing women's labour force. They said that the women should be provided with better working and living conditions so they could stick to one job for a long time and work to their best ability with a high level of technique and skill. The session continues.

Budget Law Promulgated

OW201137Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1110 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, promulgated "On the State Budget for 1978 of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," law of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted at the second session of the Sixth SPA on April 20.

The law said: The central task of economic construction this year is to give a definite precedence to the development of the mining industry and transport and make the most effective use of the already laid economic foundations so as to increase production rapidly and improve the people's living still further.

This year's state budget should firmly ensure with finance the successful carrying out of the vast tasks of the first year of the second seven-year plan.

Efforts should be concentrated, first of all, on giving precedence to the mining industry and sufficient fuel be supplied to the thermal power plants to successfully solve the fuel, raw-material and power problems by use of domestic natural resources and give full play to the productive potentialities of the national economy.

In the field of the engineering industry, it is necessary to augment the production of the specially ordered equipment, machine-tools, mining and transport installations and farm machines, and turn out a greater number of various machines and equipment needed for the speedy modernization of the national economy and decisively raise their quality.

In the metallurgical, chemical and building-materials industries and all other industrial domains, the existing equipment should be operated to the full, and particularly the new factories and enterprises be perfectly equipped to keep their production normal on a high level.

Raw materials should be fully supplied to the light industry for the maximum use of the production capacity of its factories and the local industries be developed still further to decisively boost the production of mass consumption goods.

Great efforts should be directed to the agricultural front this year, too, to attain the target of 8.8 million tons of grain. This calls for placing farming on a scientific and technical basis in conformity with the requirements of the chuche-based farming method, pushing ahead with the nature-remaking projects and the rural technical revolution, overcoming the influence of the cold front through all-people powerful assistance to the countryside to reap bumper crops again.

In the field of transport, a radical turn should be brought about in the transport operations by accelerating the railway electrification and thoroughly implementing the policy of applying three transport methods--centralized transport, combined communication and container transport.

The policy of concentration and industrialisation of construction should be carried through in the field of capital construction to concentrate investments in the construction projects of weighty importance in the development of the national economy and the betterment of the people's living and hasten their commissioning.

"Theses on socialist education" should be implemented to enhance the quality of the universal 11-year compulsory education and higher education, and science, culture, art, public health and sports be further developed.

Various policies for the improvement of the people's living should be thoroughly executed to increase the real income of the working people and make them enjoy a more independent and creative life.

The entire people should maintain a tense and stand-by attitude, watch with vigilance the reckless war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and further increase the defence power of the country.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions should be vigorously carried out on all fronts of the socialist construction for the successful fulfilment of the vast revolutionary tasks facing us this year and for the correct execution of the state budget.

The law pointed out that the nation's economic life should be assiduously managed and a struggle be intensified for increased production and economy in all fields of the national economy and leading personnel should manage and run the economy in a more scientific and rational way in accordance with the requirements of the Tae'an work system.

Considering that the state budget for 1978 submitted by the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is so compiled as to ensure the successful carrying out of the militant tasks of the first year of the second seven-year plan, the law endorsed the total revenues, amounting to 15,203.2 million won and the total expenditures amounting to 15,293.2 million won set in the state budget for 1978 of the DPRK.

The law also set the state budgetary revenues and expenditures for 1978 in different fields, the total amount of local budgetary revenues and expenditures in the state budget, and the total budgetary revenues and expenditures for each province.

20 April Conclusion

OW201131Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1124 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Apr (KCNA)--The second session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea closed today after successfully winding up the discussion on the agenda items. Many deputies made speeches today on the second agenda item "On the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Budget for 1977 of the DPRk and on Its State Budget for 1978."

The session adopted a decision of the SPA "On Endorsing the Accounts of the Execution of the 1977 State Budget of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and law of the SPA "On the State Budget for 1978 of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" with the unanimous approval of deputies. SPA Chairman Hwang Chang-yop made a closing address.

NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE GREETES CAMBODIAN NATIONAL DAY

OW181545Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Apr (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN in a signed article 17 April noted that the independence of Democratic Kampuchea on 17 April 1975 was the precious fruit of the five-year long sacred war of resistance waged by the Kampuchean people against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and for national salvation.

On this day the paper extended warm felicitations to the Kampuchean people. Saying that the independence of Kampuchea opened a broad avenue for the Kampuchean people to build a new life, the article introduced the successes made by them in the fields of economy, education, culture and public health after independence.

It continued: The Korean people sincerely rejoice, as over their own, over all the achievements of the Kampuchean people in their endeavors to consolidate national independence and achieve the country's independent development and warmly hail them.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Kampuchean peoples are strengthening and developing day by day in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the building of a new society.

The visit to our country of Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, in October last year marked an important occasion in bringing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples to a new higher plane.

The article said: The government and people of Democratic Kampuchea fully support and encourage the Korean people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The Korean people sincerely wish the Kampuchean people greater success in the fruitful struggle for building a prospering and developing, independent and sovereign state.

NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE ON SOLIDARITY WITH AFRICA

SK160853Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0828 GMT 16 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Apr (KCNA)--Papers [on] April 15 expressed solidarity with the African people on "Day of Freedom of Africa." In an editorial article NODONG SINMUN (?says that) Africa, once called the "dark continent of colonies," has today turned into a new continent on which the light of freedom and liberation is shed.

The system of domination of imperialism and colonialism is totally collapsing and their lifeline is being cut in Africa by the peoples' struggle for freedom and liberation, national independence and prosperity, the article noted, and went on: This reflects the trend of our age, an age of independence, when the people are advancing along the track of independence.

The just struggle of the African people makes a great contribution to the common cause of the non-aligned countries, the peoples of the three continents against all the oppressive forces of imperialism, colonialism and dominationism and for defence of independence.

The Korean people and the African people are fighting on the same side of the trench for the victory of the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence. Our people firmly support the African people's struggle against all forms of domination and intervention and for the complete liberation of the continent and warmly hail all their successes in (?this).

The article pointed out that while more loudly clamouring about "peace" than ever before, the imperialists intensify aggression and interference in Africa and try to create discord and antagonism among countries (?and resort) to vicious splitting and alienating manoeuvres.

It said: If the African people resolutely fight with united strength against the crafty schemes of the imperialists, imperialism, colonialism and racism will be liquidated in all parts of Africa and the desire of the people to build an independent and prosperous new Africa be realised.

The Korean people wish the African people [words indistinct] victory in their struggle for the complete liberation of the continent. The just cause of the African people will surely be crowned with victory, stressed the article.

CHONGNYON HITS JAPANESE DECISION ON VISAS

SK190440Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 19 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Apr (KCNA)--Seven deputies of Korean citizens in Japan to the Supreme Peoples Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including Chairman Han Tok-su, filed an application for reentry visas to the Japanese Government to attend a session to be held in the homeland. But the Japanese authorities, for no justifiable reason, answered that they would not recognize it. In this connection, Yun Sang-chol, vice chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, published a statement on April 17, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Saying that such an unwarranted act of the Japanese authorities is an outright violation of the basic human rights publicly recognised in the world and the international usage and an illegal act insulting the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he pungently denounced it with bitter resentment of the nation.

He said: It is an exercise of legal sovereignty for the deputies, the representatives of the Koreans of all strata in Japan, to visit the homeland to attend the Supreme People's Assembly session and no one is allowed to obstruct or interfere in it. Furthermore, the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK is a full member of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The freedom of activities of its deputies must be ensured.

Pointing out that the Japanese authorities are laying new artificial obstacles to the travel of personages between Korea and Japan, he said: This shows that they are still pursuing an unfriendly policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, defying the sharp criticism at home and abroad. He demanded the Japanese authorities to pay due heed to the public opinion at home and abroad and the trend of the times, and fundamentally change the wrong and unfriendly policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

KIM SENDS STIPENDS TO COMPATRIOTS IN JAPAN

SK190425Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 19 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song recently sent again a large amount of educational aid fund and stipends for the development of the democratic, national education of the compatriots in Japan. He authorized the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots to send the educational aid fund and stipends to the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan.

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the proposal of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, sent the educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 500 million yen (in Japanese currency), which is imbued with the deep love of the respected and beloved leader, to the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan.

These educational aid fund and stipends are replete with the greatest kindness of the great leader who is concerned for providing the same ample opportunity of learning to the children of the compatriots abroad as the one given to the youth and children in the homeland and bring them up to be reliable workers of the country. The great leader sent educational aid fund and stipends in 68 instalments since 1957, totalling 24,862,827,033 yen in Japanese currency.

IMPACT OF 12-MILE TERRITORIAL LAW ON KOREAN STRAITS CONSIDERED

SK200312Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0307 GMT 20 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 20 Apr (HAPTONG)--A three-mile territorial waters limit will be applied to the sensitive Straits of Korea even after an extended 12-mile sea limit becomes effective around the Korean shore at the end of this month. The 12-mile territorial waters law, enacted early this year, is to be put into force on April 30.

A sea law committee meeting held on Tuesday withheld a decision on the territorial limit affecting the Straits of Korea, lying between the nation's south coast and Japan's Tsushima Island, for further study. Measures concerning the straits are referred to a vice ministers meeting today for study.

HAPTONG REPORTS DPRK LEADERSHIP LINEUP CHANGES

SK200055Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0047 GMT 20 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 20 Apr (HAPTONG)--Several key figures in the political hierarchy of North Korea failed to appear at a meeting of the Supreme Peoples Assembly Tuesday, further giving credence to their rumored purge, according to the NAEWOE NEWS AGENCY today.

They included Yi Yong-mu, former top political officer in the North Korean Army, Yang Hyong-sop, secretary of the Workers' Party for Ideological Affairs, Im Tong-ku, former North Korean vice president, and Choe Chae-ik, former vice premier. Yi and Yang were long rumored to have been purged for their anti-Kim Chong-il line. Kim Chong-il had up to a short time ago been regarded as heir-apparent to chieftain Kim Il-song. The news agency, however, said the disappearance of Kim Il, vice president, from the rostrum of the major political event was probably due to his ill health.

The order of standing of key North Korean Government and Workers Party leaders as revealed at the event and broadcast by Radio Pyongyang and the North KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY is as follows: 1) Kim Il-song; 2) Kang Yang-uk, vice president; 3) Pak Song-chol, vice president; 4) Yi Chong-ok, premier; 5) Choe Hyon, vice chairman of the Workers' Party's Defense Committee; 6) Oh-Chin-u, defense minister; and 7) So Chol, top political officer in the North Korean Army.

NDP DISSIDENTS CONTINUE PRESSING FOR PARTY CONVENTION

SK200142Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0111 GMT 20 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 20 Apr (HAPTONG)--Dissident forces in the opposition New Democratic Party discussed the possibility today of bringing their case to court to press for a national party convention that would deal with the question of whether the party should pick a presidential candidate in the coming election.

Former party head Kim Yong-sam and seven other New Democratic activists opposed to the leadership of party head Yi Chol-sung reaffirmed their original stand to initiate a "legal battle" to force the party to hold a national convention.

The intraparty dissident movement followed the rejection of the demand for a convention by the party Supreme Council. The council recently decided against holding a convention on the grounds that such a convention under the circumstances would destroy party unity.

Seeking a court order to forbid Yi from performing his duties as party head as well as an injunction calling for a suspension of the council decision were among the steps now under consideration by Kim and his followers. They also agreed to refer Yi and the convention chairman to the party Disciplinary Committee for their alleged violations of the party charter committed turning down their demand.

CONCERN VOICED OVER DPRK-U.S. 'PING-PONG DIPLOMACY'

SK200827Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0815 GMT 20 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 20 Apr (HAPTONG)--Alarmed at the news that an American team will visit North Korea in April next year to take part in the 35th world table tennis championships there, South Korea plans to launch a positive drive to pave the way for its team to compete in the world sports meet, informed sources said today.

Denouncing as "unfair" North Korea's failure to invite South Korea and Israel to the scheduled competition, the sources said that an inquiry will be made through the World Table Tennis Federation about why South Korea, a member country of the ITTF, was excluded from the scheduled Pyongyang event. At the same time, they went on, South Korea will make every possible effort, with the help of influential ITTF member nations, including the U.S., to participate in the international ping-pong games.

Pointing to the fact that the 1971 ping-pong diplomacy between the U.S. and Communist China paved the way for the normalization of their ties, the sources expressed fear that the planned visit of a U.S. ping-pong team to North Korea might mean that an initial groping was being made between the U.S. and North Korea for direct talks. The Korean Government is sounding out the United States, through diplomatic channels, on its reported decision to send a sports team to North Korea, it was learned.

ROK's Exclusion

SK200832Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0821 GMT 20 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 20 Apr (HAPTONG)--The Korea Table Tennis Association will send its managing director to an International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) council meeting to be held in Tokyo June 10-11. Director Chon Yong-sok will ask the council to explain why South Korea has been left out from the World Table Tennis Championships to be held in Pyongyang next April. The association also plans to invite ITTF President Roy Evans of Britain to Korea in May and ask for his influence to have Seoul participate in the Pyongyang meet. Evans is reportedly to arrive in Tokyo following a visit to Pyongyang early in June.

CHINA'S 'FEVERISH' MILITARY PREPARATIONS DENOUNCED

OW191011Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1445 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW

[Unattributed Ulaanbaatar Radio commentary--no date given]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Apr (MONTSAME)--It is no secret that the new Peking leadership has totally inherited the antisocialist course toward China's militarization that was foisted on the country by Mao Tse-tung. Even when the "great helmsman" was still alive, more than 40 percent of the annual state budget was being spent on military preparations. Numerically, the Chinese army is the largest in the world, while according to foreign reports its nuclear arsenal numbers more than 300, with delivery means being constructed at an intensified rate.

However, all this seemed insufficient to the leaders who rose to power following the death of Mao Tse-tung and the arrest of the "gang of four". They decided to speed up Mao Tse-tung's course toward the total militarization of China by every possible means. Mao's successors quickly began sending their emissaries to the largest capitalist countries for talks on purchasing modern weapons and technology for their production. According to press reports, imperialist circles have welcomed Peking's solicitations. Meanwhile, the arms race has received a new impetus in China itself. For instance, in the past just one nuclear test was conducted in China a year; today the number has increased sharply and the present Chinese leaders have quite openly hinted that they would not object to acquiring the newest and most barbarous type of nuclear weapon--the neutron bomb.

A whole series of conferences took place last year devoted to military issues, and even the recent NPC session had a militaristic ring about it in many ways. It is sufficient to note that 14 percent of the session's deputies represented the army despite the fact the army represents about one-half of one percent of China's population. The main emphasis of the economic program proposed by the NPC session was placed on the development of military industry.

Quite naturally the question arises: What has provoked these feverish military preparations? Perhaps somebody is threatening China? If we believe Peking's statements, such a "threat" is allegedly posed by the Soviet Union. However, the facts completely refute these absurd allegations. The Soviet Union has never threatened any country, including the PRC. Moreover, in recent years the USSR has repeatedly made perfectly clear proposals aimed at excluding any possibility of armed conflict between the Soviet Union and China and at normalizing relations between the two countries.

However, the Chinese side has consistently rejected these proposals. It is clear that Peking's assertions about the mythical "Soviet threat" were needed to camouflage its aggressive aspirations and Great-Han chauvinist plans.

In the first place, these plans are a threat to states bordering China, particularly People's Mongolia. As the 12 April 1978 note of the MPR Government to the PRC Government pointed out, concentration of an enormous number of Chinese troops and construction of projects of strategic military significance are continuing in areas directly adjacent to the state borders of our country. Various kinds of subversive activities are also being organized against the MPR. History gives Peking no grounds for believing that Socialist Mongolia can be addressed in these terms. Linked with bonds of fraternal friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries, the MPR confidently looks to the future.

People Support Note to PRC

OW151435Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1857 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 Apr (MONTSAME)--The Mongolian people warmly approve and fully support the MPR Government note presented to the Chinese side on 12 April. It is regarded as an important document expressing a common will on the problem it discusses.

N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations, said in his address over Ulaanbaatar radio: The MPR Government note to the PRC Government has once more demonstrated the firm loyalty of the party and the Government of the MPR to the general line aimed at implementing a peace-loving foreign policy and developing friendly relations with all states, particularly with neighboring states, including the PRC. The note most clearly exposes the real causes of the current situation in Mongolian-Chinese relations, confirming the obvious fact that normalization of interstate relations between the two countries depends on the policy and actions of the Chinese side. Of exceptionally important significance in this regard would be for the truth to reach not only the Chinese leaders, but also the Chinese people, N. Lubsanchultem stressed.

Academician S. Natsagdorj, director of the Institute of History of the MPR Academy of Sciences, noted in his talk with the MONTSAME correspondent that the MPR Government note addressed to the PRC Government is based on irrefutable proof. The position of the MPR, which consistently comes out in favor of restoring normal goodneighborly relations between the MPR and China guided by interests of the peoples of the two countries and the cause of peace and security in Asia and the Far East, is generally known. It is also known, the Mongolian scientist said, that the Chinese Government has disregarded the repeated declarations of the Mongolian side about this position. Moreover, it has tried to aggravate Mongolian-Chinese relations by every means.

Under conditions when China is stirring up hostile actions against the MPR, including direct military preparations, the measures adopted by the MPR Government to insure the security and territorial integrity of the country are only correct and timely. The presence of Soviet military units in the MPR is exclusively at the request of the MPR Government and in accord with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the MPR and the USSR and is a question decided within the framework of the MPR's sovereign right. This sovereign right may not be ignored or misinterpreted by anyone, academician S. Natsagdorj said.

G. Adyaa, livestock breeder of the "Mandah" agricultural association in Dundgobi Aymag, in expressing his view on the MPR Government note stressed that this document firmly rebuffs the provocative attempts of the Chinese leaders aimed at infringing upon MPR interests and encroaching on the sovereignty of our country. The measures undertaken by the MPR Government to defend the peaceful work of the Mongolian people, including the invitation of Soviet military units, were dictated exclusively by the alarming situation which was created by the Chinese side along our southern border, G. Adyaa said. He noted that the Soviet armed forces have always been and still are a reliable bulwark of freedom and independence for the Mongolian people. An attempt to broach this historically tested truth for improper aims cannot be regarded other than a hostile act insulting the true feelings of the Mongolian working people. The Mongolian livestock breeder also stressed that the MPR Government note once more expresses the MPR's readiness for normalization of Mongolian-Chinese interstate relations, a fact which has been known to the international public for a long time.

Border Aymag Leader's Remarks

OW190931Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1848 GMT 15 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Apr (MONTSAME)--The MPR Government's note to the PRC Government serves to vividly demonstrate that the MPR pursues a consistent course toward the normalization of interstate relations with China based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, good neighborliness, and mutual understanding, noted T. Dalay, chairman of the Suhbaatar Aymag Hural executive committee, in an interview today with a MONTSAME correspondent.

The working people of Suhbaatar Aymag (southeastern Mongolia) resolutely condemn the Peking leadership for demanding the withdrawal of Soviet military units from the territory of the MPR and assess it as gross interference in the internal affairs of our country--an independent and sovereign state. The working people of our Aymag, which borders on China, are indignant because the Peking leaders are intensifying their military preparations and continuing to concentrate an enormous number of Chinese troops and to construct projects of strategic military significance in areas directly adjacent to the state borders of the MPR.

The principled and consistent policy of the MPR on restoring good-neighborly relations with the neighboring state of the PRC not only fully corresponds with the fundamental interests of the Mongolian and Chinese people, but with the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and the Far East as well, T. Dalay stressed.

TSEBEGMID RECEIVES DEPARTING PRC AMBASSADOR

OW170219Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1827 GMT 15 Apr 78 OW

[From UNEN 15 April review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Apr (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN reports that D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, received and talked with Chang Wei-lieh, ambassador of the PRC to the MPR, yesterday in connection with his forthcoming return home.

Meeting With Foreign Minister

OW170817Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0515 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW

[From UNEN 16 April review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Apr (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN reports that M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, on 15 April received Chang Wei-lieh, PRC ambassador to the MPR, in connection with the latter's forthcoming departure for home.

MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MAY DAY SLOGANS PROCLAIMED

OW281411Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0516 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Apr (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN carries the MPRP Central Committee's slogans for 1 May 1978. The MPRP Central Committee proposes a toast in honor of 1 May--the international day of solidarity and fraternity of the working people of all countries; in honor of Marxism-Leninism, the banner of struggle of the working people of all countries for the triumph of socialism and communism and the immortal revolutionary internationalist teaching; and in honor of the MPRP, the tested vanguard of the Mongolian people.

The MPRP sends fraternal greetings to the communist and workers' parties--the militant vanguards of the workers' class and working people of all countries.

"May the unity and cohesion of the world communist and workers' movement, based on the immovable basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, strengthen!"

The MPRP Central Committee proclaims: "May the world socialist system--the decisive force of the anti-imperialist struggle, the bulwark of peace, democracy and social progress--develop and strengthen!" Long live the unity and cohesion of the peoples of the countries of the socialist community! May the militant alliance of the communist parties of the fraternal socialist countries, based on the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, strengthen!" The MPRP Central Committee warmly and wholeheartedly greets the heroic Soviet people, who are building communism--mankind's bright future.

The MPRP Central Committee's May Day slogans include fraternal greetings to the working class of the capitalist countries, and the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for national independence, freedom and social progress.

The MPRP Central Committee calls for an unswerving fight to insure security on the Asian continent through joint efforts, to establish and develop good-neighborly relations and close cooperation among people.

The slogans proclaim: "May the inviolable Mongolian-Soviet friendship and comprehensive close cooperation--reliable guarantee of independence and progress of our country--develop and flourish eternally!"

The MPRP Central Committee warmly greets the Chilean communists, the workers' class and all working people who are heroically struggling against the fascist reaction, and resolutely demands immediate release of Chilean patriots by the fascist junta.

The slogans of the MPRP Central Committee wish more new victories in the just struggle of the peoples and progressive forces of the Arab countries for establishing durable peace in the Middle East.

The MPRP Central Committee warmly greets the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for complete liquidation of racial discrimination.

The MPRP Central Committee calls for a struggle to deepen the relaxation of international tension, to consistently implement the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, to achieve reduction of armaments and full and universal disarmament, and to work against the production of neutron weapons and their deployment in Europe.

"May the mighty, firm alliance of the basic contemporary revolutionary forces--the world socialist system, the international working class and the national liberation movement--strengthen!"

The slogans of the MPRP Central Committee proclaim: "Long live a lasting peace in the whole world."

In its appeal to the MPR working people, the MPRP Central Committee calls for broad development of nationwide socialist competition for successful fulfillment of decisions of the 17th MPRP Congress, for raising efficiency in national production and quality of work, and complete fulfillment of planned tasks in 1978.

ENVOY TO DELHI HITS PRC DEMAND FOR USSR TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK171616Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1609 GMT 17 Apr 78 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 17 Apr (AFP)--Mongolian Ambassador to India B. Dashtseren today said that his country views the Chinese demand for withdrawal of Soviet troops from its territory as an act of "gross interference" in its internal affairs.

The ambassador told a press conference that the demand had been made "over the head of the Government of Mongolia and could not be viewed as other than an attempt to disregard the country as an independent state."

He said Soviet military units were stationed in Mongolia at the request of the Mongolian Government in the face of what he called China's "open war preparations" and strengthening of troops in areas contiguous to the borders of Mongolia. The question of withdrawal of Soviet military units would arise only when the reason for their presence ceased to exist, he added.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO LUXEMBOURG--Ulaanbaatar, 22 Mar--By a decree of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, B. Gotob has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the MPR to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1845 GMT 22 Mar 78 OW]

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES--Ulaanbaatar, 25 Mar--Today's UNEN published the decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium on [words indistinct] election of county and district judges [words indistinct] June this year. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1802 GMT 25 Mar 78 OW]

PEOPLE'S COURTS ELECTIONS--Ulaanbaatar, 8 Apr --Today's UNEN published an article by R. Gunsen, chairman of the MPR Supreme Court, devoted to the forthcoming elections of county and district people's courts, which will be held on 11 June this year. Presently, R. Gunsen writes, 120 people's courts uniting more than 8,000 people's representatives and judges in their ranks are operating in Mongolia defending the fundamental interests of socialist society, the people's state, and the working arats. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1446 GMT 8 Apr 78 OW]

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION--Ulaanbaatar, 24 Mar--UNEN reports that the Soviet military delegation led by army Gen I.I. Gusakovskiy, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, which participated in the celebration of the 57th MPA anniversary has left Ulaanbaatar. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0525 GMT 25 Mar 78 OW]

HUNGARIAN ENVOY--Ulaanbaatar, 24 Mar--N. Jagbaral, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, received J. Szerencses, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to the MPR, here today and had a friendly conversation with him. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0559 GMT 25 Mar 78 OW]

FUEL USE RESOLUTION--Ulaanbaatar, 7 Apr--The MPR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution aimed at intensifying work on economizing and improving control over the use of fuel and lubricating materials, reports today's UNEN. The paper also published the resolution. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1442 GMT 7 Apr 78 OW]

SAN YU TOURS MAGWE DIVISION, MEETS REGIONAL OFFICIALS

BK191542Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 19 Apr 78 BK

[Summary] "The general secretary of the Burma Socialist Program Party and State Council secretary, General San Yu, toured the region within the jurisdiction of the Magwe division regional party committee on 18 and 19 April and held discussions on political, organizational, economic and other matters with executives of the regional party committee, members of township party units, secretaries of party cells, officials of the workers and peasants organizations and Lanzin Youth organizing committees, members of the in-service organizing committees of the northwest and central military commands and the 88th Light Infantry Division, and members of township organs of power. General San Yu, who was accompanied by party Central Executive Committee member and Chief of General Staff General Kyaw Htin, Secretary to the Party Central Committee Headquarters Colonel Khin Maung Tint, Head of the [party] Organization Department U Thein Ngwe, and Director General of the State Council Office, U Myat Kyaw, returned to Rangoon from Magwe on the afternoon of 19 April.

General San Yu and his party flew to Magwe on 18 April and were received by commander of the central military command Colonel Wan Tin, Magwe division People's Council Chairman U Tin Myint and councillors. The party general secretary then proceeded to Minbu-Sagu by helicopter and held talks with members of party, council, youth, worker and peasant organs from nearby townships. General San Yu, in the company of Colonel Wan Tin and Magwe division regional party committee chairman Colonel Nyein Han, later returned to Magwe from Minbu-Sagu.

On the morning of 19 April, General San Yu held talks with military, party and council functionaries and executives of the regional organs of power in the region at the 88th Light Infantry Division. "Dealing with political and organizational matters, General San Yu said the firmness of ideological conviction and the qualities possessed by party members are most important for a political party. Only when party members are as such can the political prestige and organizational influence of the party be enhanced. He said it was necessary to integrate theoretical outlook and knowledge with practice. By discussing and working in accord with the party's guiding ideology, identical theoretical knowledge and practice can be established. Therefore, the party's guiding ideology must be constantly studied and decisions made accordingly. The middle path must be chosen, he said.

"Speaking about the economy, General San Yu said that Magwe division is a region producing major products--oil-bearing crops, industrial raw materials, petroleum, fertilizer, and so forth--for the country. As it is necessary for the peasants to produce paddy, oil-bearing crops and industrial raw materials according to agricultural targets, it is also necessary for workers to realize targets in producing petroleum, fertilizer, and so forth. Workers and peasants, he said, while establishing a symbiotic relationship in the political and economic fields, must have increased production as their goal."

"Speaking about military and security matters, General San Yu said the people's strength is the main requisite in eradicating insurgency. Therefore, while party and people's councils at various levels endeavor to enhance people's support through organizational and management means, the armed forces must also integrate military and organizational qualities according to the slogan: 'Fight while producing, and produce while fighting.'"

"In discussions held by the general secretary, those present at the meeting also raised questions concerning political, organizational, economic and other matters.

"After replying to these questions, the general secretary gave a concluding speech in which he said the Lanzin Party, together with the people, will build a peaceful, affluent and just socialist society--which is what the people want. He said this noble and pure goal must be pursued and implemented with good personnel. By doing this we will get more cooperation from the people. It is also necessary to work with firm conviction and faith, he said."

COMMUNIST INSURGENT SUPPORTERS SURRENDER IN TAUNGUP

BK200603Y Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 13 Apr 78 p 5 BK

[Text] Taungup, 4 Apr--A total of 101 Asho Chins from Mindon township, who have been secretly cultivating paddy and other crops in the Arakan jungle and supplying them to the Burma Communist Party [BCP] insurgents for more than 20 years, surrendered at the forward camp of the 92d Infantry Regiment at Lahtoo Stream in Taungup township, as they could no longer bear bullying and murdering by BCP insurgents.

They arrived in Taungup yesterday. Party and council officials as well as the army and people welcomed them warmly and gave them medical treatment, living quarters, food and clothing. Although natives of Mindon township, they were resettled at old Bandaraw village about 10 miles from Taungup at their request.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO GDR--The president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] has appointed U Kyaw Khaing SRUB ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to concurrently serve as the SRUB ambassador to the German Democratic Republic. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 12 Apr 78 BK]

DPRK BULLDOZER GIFT--A ceremony to accept a gift of five bulldozers from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on 12 April at the Industrial Services Corporation in Kanbe, Rangoon. Present at the occasion were Deputy Minister of Industry II, U Hla Pe, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs U Tin Ohn, DPRK Ambassador to Burma Ma Chang-chol, DPRK technicians in Burma and Burmese officials. The five 75-horsepower bulldozers were presented to President U Ne Win by DPRK President Kim Il-song when U Ne Win visited the DPRK last September. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 12 Apr BK]

JAPANESE ASSISTANCE--A Burma-Japan agreement on technical assistance to Burma's livestock development project was signed in Rangoon on 12 April by U Pyi Soe, managing director of Burma's Livestock Development and Marketing Corporation and by Mr (Yoshihiro Yamashita), deputy director of Japan's Livestock Industry Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Under the livestock development project a pig-breeding farm, a poultry-breeding farm, a feed mill with a daily production of 40 tons, three nutritional biochemical and diagnostic pathological laboratories, and a reference library will be established at the government farm on Prome Road. The Japanese International Cooperation Agency will provide machinery, equipment, laboratory chemicals, additives, veterinary drugs, medicine and vaccines, livestock and expertise worth approximately \$3 million during the third 4-year plan period. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 12 Apr 78 BK]

PEKING RECEPTIONS MARK CAMBODIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK200230Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 19 Apr 78 BK

[Text] On the night of 17 April Comrade Pech Cheang, Democratic Cambodia's ambassador to the PRC, and his wife held a grand banquet to celebrate the third anniversary of the 17 April great victory and the birth of our Democratic Cambodia.

Invitees attending the banquet on the Chinese side were Comrade Yu Chiu-li, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CCP and vice premier of the State Council of the PRC; Comrade Teng Ying-chao, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC; Comrade Huang Hua, foreign minister; Comrade Han Nien-lung, deputy foreign minister; Comrade Shen Chien, deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CCP; Comrade Peng Shao-hui, deputy chief of staff of the PLA; and many other comrades responsible for various active services. Diplomats of various friendly countries assigned to the PRC and their wives also attended the banquet.

Comrade Ambassador Pech Cheang and Comrade Foreign Minister Huang Hua made speeches expressing joy over the achievements that the Cambodian people and Revolutionary Army, under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP, made during the past year in national defense and socialist revolution and socialist construction. Comrade Pech Cheang and Comrade Huang Hua also expressed their belief in the brilliant future of the bonds of great fraternal revolutionary friendship and great militant solidarity that traditionally exist between the parties and peoples of Cambodia and China.

The banquet proceeded in a warm and intimate atmosphere permeated with a spirit of great revolutionary friendship and great militant solidarity between the parties, peoples and countries of Cambodia and China.

Earlier, on the night of 16 April in Peking, Comrade Yang Chi, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and vice chairman of the Sino-Cambodian Friendship Association, gave a warm and grand reception to mark the third anniversary of the 17 April great victory and the birth of Democratic Cambodia. Attending this reception on the Chinese side were Comrade Teng Ying-chao, Comrade Han Nien-lung, Comrade Shen Chien, and many other comrades responsible for various active services. Comrade Pech Cheang and his wife, as well as other members of the embassy also attended the banquet.

A film was shown on Vice Chairman Teng Ying-chao's visit to Democratic Cambodia in January. Comrade Vice Chairman Teng Ying-chao recalled the memory of her visit and the bonds of profound revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity that traditionally exist between the two parties, peoples and countries firmly based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The comrade reaffirmed that although her visit was short, she had learned from the actual events of the Cambodian revolutionary movement, which has many special characteristics. Comrade Vice Chairman Teng Ying-chao extended best wishes to Comrade Secretary Pol Pot and other leading comrades of the Cambodian party and state for their good health, long life and greater successes in fulfilling their lofty mission of leading the Cambodian people to defend Democratic Cambodia and carry on socialist revolution and construction.

The reception proceeded in a warm, intimate and cordial atmosphere.

Cambodian Ambassador's Speech

BK200300 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 19 Apr 78 BK

[Report on speech by Democratic Cambodian Ambassador to the PRC Pech Cheang at 17 April Peking banquet]

[Text] In his speech, Comrade Ambassador Pech Cheang said: This year our Cambodian people are celebrating the third anniversary of the great victory of their revolutionary war for national liberation over the U.S. imperialists war of aggression amid a splendid atmosphere favorable to the defense of Democratic Cambodia and the carrying on of socialist revolution and socialist construction under the correct leadership of the KCP.

After describing the achievements made by the Cambodian people in national construction under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP. Comrade Pech Cheang continued: Our Cambodian people desire to devote all their forces and time to solving their living conditions, rapidly building and making their country, damaged by the war of destruction, prosperous. However, all sorts of enemies--imperialists, expansionists and their supporters--have continuously launched dark maneuvers aimed at destroying the independence and sovereignty of our Democratic Cambodia and the fruits of the revolution that our Cambodian people and Revolutionary Army have achieved through great sacrifice.

Since 1975, in an attempt to achieve their ambition to annex Cambodian territory through their abominable Indochina federation strategy, the enemies have unceasingly encroached upon the territory of Democratic Cambodia and on many occasions launched subversive attempts aimed at staging a coup d'etat to topple Democratic Cambodia and put their puppet regime in its place in Cambodia. Faced with such situation, our Cambodian people and Revolutionary Army, firmly adhering to the stand of independence, sovereignty, self-reliance, being masters of their own national destiny, daring to make all kinds of sacrifice and fearing no obstacles and hardships, have resolutely struggled in order to prevent their country, which had been liberated from the yoke of one power, from becoming a satellite or slave of any other power. Since 1975, our Cambodian people and Revolutionary Army have achieved one victory after another and have been able to completely defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Cambodia.

The great historic victory of 6 January 1978 won by our Cambodian people and Revolutionary Army over the large-scale enemy aggression at the end of 1977 has routed the stand of aggression, expansion and annexation; the stand of limited sovereignty; and the stand of a big country taking a small country as its satellite and annexing that small country. Through this great victory, our Democratic Cambodia has totally maintained its status as an independent and nonaligned state.

Our Democratic Cambodia is a small country with a small population. Therefore, there is no reason for us to provoke anyone. We only want peace and happiness with honor, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and close friendship with all countries, near and far, on the basis of equality and mutual respect. Only by respecting, through actual deeds, the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Cambodia and the rights of our Cambodian people to manage their own destinies and their national destiny, and by completely eradicating expansionist and annexationist ambitions and the abominable Indochina federation strategy, will true friendship be certain to prevail and gradually be strengthened and expanded.

However, enemies are continuing to commit aggression against our Democratic Cambodia and are busily making military preparations by stationing many divisions of their armed forces in the border area and surrounding Cambodia from various directions in preparation for another large-scale invasion of Cambodia in 1978. Confronted by this situation, our Cambodian people and Revolutionary Army have continued to hold high their sense of revolutionary vigilance and struggle to surmount all obstacles in order to defend and preserve Democratic Cambodia. The nonaligned and Third World countries and the broad peoples and countries which cherish peace and justice have paid great attention, sympathizing and supporting the current just struggle of our Cambodian people, for which we take this auspicious occasion to express our most profound thanks.

The results achieved by our Cambodian people cannot be separated from the active and powerful support that the brotherly CCP, the Chinese people and the Chinese Government have given us in the spirit of genuine proletarian internationalism during the new revolutionary period in Cambodia as well as during the people's revolutionary war of national liberation, for which we once again express our profound thanks.

Comrade Pech Cheang then expressed warmest fraternal revolutionary congratulations for the great victories won by the Chinese people under the correct leadership of the CCP with Comrade Chairman Hua as its wise leader. In conclusion Comrade Pech Cheang said we are very happy to see that by firmly basing itself on Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung thought and proletarian internationalism, the great militant solidarity and the great fraternal revolutionary friendship between our two parties, peoples and countries have constantly developed and grown stronger.

Through the exchange of delegations during the past year our two peoples have had the opportunity to express their profound sentiments of revolutionary fraternity toward each other. The official friendship visit to the PRC by the delegation of the KCP and the Democratic Cambodian Government led by Comrade Secretary and Prime Minister Pol Pot and the conversations between Comrade Pol Pot and Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng are significant historic events in the fraternal revolutionary ties between Cambodia and China.

PRC Foreign Minister's Speech

BK200530Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 19 Apr 78 BK

[Speech by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua at 17 April Peking banquet--read by announcer]

[Text] Today, the third anniversary of the founding of Democratic Cambodia, is the brilliant festive day of the heroic Cambodian people. We are very happy and deeply touched to have the opportunity to get together with the Cambodian comrades here in order to celebrate this great festive day of historic significance to the Cambodian people at the invitation of the comrade ambassador. On behalf of the CCP and the Chinese Government and people, I extend our warmest congratulations and high respects to the KCP, the Democratic Cambodian Government and the Cambodian people.

Democratic Cambodia was born in the roaring flames of the struggle against imperialism. In order to achieve national independence and to liberate their fatherland, the Cambodian people, under the wise leadership of the KCP, have constantly waged a people's war by depending on their own strength and despite difficulties and hardships have passed through a long and heroic struggle. Today, 3 years have passed since the Cambodian people liberated Phnom Penh, the capital, toppled the Lon Nol reactionary government, smashed the imperialist yoke in Cambodia and won a great victory in the revolutionary war of national and popular liberation.

This was an unprecedented victory in the revolutionary history of the Cambodian people and had great significance for the world as a whole. The victory that the Cambodian people achieved in their valiant and courageous struggle for the liberation of their fatherland is a brilliant model for the exploited and oppressed nations and peoples in Asia and the whole world.

In the past year the Cambodian people, under the leadership of the KCP, carried on socialist revolution and socialist construction in an independent and self-reliant way. With revolutionary heroism the Cambodian people firmly defended the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country, constantly thwarting subversive activities and sabotage by domestic and foreign enemies and further consolidating their revolutionary state power. At the same time the Cambodian people continued to rehabilitate and develop their economy with a lofty sense of sacrifice by employing their entire revolutionary force to make allout efforts to boost agricultural production. Through arduous and practical work these efforts have resulted in the successful fulfilment of the 1977 plan for rice and satisfactory achievements on the industrial, cultural and educational fronts and in public health work.

In September of last year, the Cambodian Communist Party solemnly announced its official existence. This was a major event in the political life of the Cambodian people. We are convinced that under the wise leadership of the KCP headed by Comrade Pol Pot, the Cambodian people will overcome all kinds of difficulties on the road to progress and score new and greater success in their just cause of building and defending their fatherland.

The peoples of China and Cambodia are close comrades-in-arms and brothers who have profoundly forged their bonds of revolutionary friendship through protracted struggle. Our friendship is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Last year Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the KCP, personally led a party and government delegation on a visit to our country, and Vice Premier Chen Yung-kui and later Vice Chairman Teng Ying-chao of the Standing Committee of the NPC visited Cambodia at your invitation. The exchange of visits by our leaders contributed significantly to the strengthening of mutual understanding and revolutionary friendship between our two parties, two peoples and two countries.

At present, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the CCP with Comrade Chairman Hua as its leader, our Chinese people, filled with indescribable pride, have started a new Long March and made every effort to fulfill the goals voiced by Chairman Mao and Prime Minister Chou En-lai before their deaths--to turn China into a powerful and modern socialist country by the end of this century.

The common revolutionary cause has closely linked the peoples of our two countries together. It is our firm belief that our two parties, peoples and countries will unite still more closely and march forward shoulder to shoulder in the common struggle ahead.

THAI KING SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

BK201049Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 19 Apr 78 BK

[Thai King Phumiphon Adunyadet's national day greetings message to Cambodian State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan--date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of Democratic Cambodia, I extend to you my sincere congratulations and best wishes for your personal happiness and for the well-being of the Cambodian people.

PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT BURMA 10-12 MAY

BK200901Y Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 19 Apr 78 pp 1, 12 BK

[Text] According to a source at the Foreign Ministry, Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan will make a 3-day official visit to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma from 10-12 May at the invitation of the Burmese Government.

It is believed the prime minister will discuss with Burmese officials problems concerning bilateral cooperation, especially regarding suppression of narcotics in the Golden Triangle, as well as the problem of Burmese minority groups taking refuge in Thailand's border area.

It has been Thailand's policy to expel those displaced Burmese. The source said the prime minister will take the opportunity to assure the Burmese Government that Thailand does not support the activities of those people against the Burmese Government.

BURMESE ADMIT MISTAKEN SHELLING OF THAI VILLAGE

BK200316Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 20 Apr 78 BK

[Text] On 18 April in Chiang Mai Province, Mr Prathuang Sitthiphong, the governor of Chiang Mai, briefed newsmen on the situation at Ban Doi Lang, Mae Ai district, a Thai border village that had been shelled by Burmese soldiers. One man was killed.

The governor added that the Border Patrol Police unit detailed at Mae Moei immediately met with a colonel who led the Burmese forces. The Burmese colonel admitted that his men fired into the village on a mistaken assumption that some minority groups had escaped into the village. The Burmese officer, the governor said, had promised to pay compensation for the damages.

KRIANGSAK NOT INFORMED OF MIG-21 OVERFLIGHT INCIDENT

BK200732Y Bangkok WORLD in English 20 Apr 78 p 1 BK

[Excerpt] Reports that a Soviet-built MIG-21 jet fighter-interceptor flew over Thailand earlier this month might have arisen from misunderstandings, Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan said today. The premier was commenting on reports that a MIG-21 had trespassed into Thai air space on reconnaissance missions on April 2, 3 and 4.

He said: "So far I haven't received any report. If it really trespassed our soil, our radars which are like thousands of grasshoppers eyes would see it." "This might be a misunderstanding when it flew at a very high altitude", he said. If it did trespass, the premier said, "we will surely say something and protest".

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES VISIT BY VICE PRESIDENT MONDALE

BK200102Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 20 Apr 78 BK

[Text] According to a Foreign Ministry release, U.S. Vice President Walter F. Mondale and his wife are scheduled to make an official visit to Thailand on 4-5 May.

The vice president will visit Thailand as personal envoy of President Jimmy Carter in order to strengthen bilateral relations between Thailand and the United States. Mr Mondale and his wife will be guests of the Thai Government during their stay in Thailand.

NATION REVIEW PRAISES U.S. PROPOSAL ON REFUGEES

BK200120Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 20 Apr 78 BK

[Editorial: "Positive U.S. Move Must Make Others Also Reconsider"]

[Text] Justifying the name of her office, Ms Patricia M. Derian has proposed to the United States Congress that the United States should accept 25,000 refugees every year. It is a humanitarian and positive move that brings new hopes to the refugees themselves and gladness to Thailand, where over 100,000 refugees are having temporary asylum. Ms Derian is the assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs.

Thailand has openly and persistently called for the developed nations to formulate long-term policies for the acceptance of refugees. The present short term policies are quite inadequate when faced with the actual monstrosity of the whole problem which does not seem to slow down even after three years. The latest influx of Meos into Thailand from their highland homes in Laos underlines the tragic problem of these people.

Thailand, having contiguous borders with both Laos and Cambodia, has the primary problem of refugees crossing by land and across the river while other countries face problems only with the "boat people"--those who risk their lives and those of their families to embark on boats, not sea-worthy, to distant lands. These suffer the most because ocean going vessels do not pick them up since the refugees are not allowed to disembark at the next port of call.

Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan, etc refuse to allow ships to unload refugees unless a third country guarantees their acceptance. In this instance Australia has shown herself to be very much more humanitarian and has never sent back refugees. But Thailand has a different ethos, after all we have had about 50,000 Vietnamese refugees for 30 years, and, although a poor country, accepts these refugees. The United Nations High Commission For Refugees has and is helping a lot, but like all UN agencies it is a top-heavy organization which is perennially short of funds.

We are sure that the U.S. Congress will see the point of Ms Derian's proposal and will push through legislation for the acceptance of refugees. Several factors have gone into the proposal before Congress. A private commission of prominent activists in the field of civil liberties visited Thailand in the middle of February to obtain first-hand information on the refugee problem. The commission called for a "coherent and generous" long-term policy for the admission of Indochinese refugees.

As of the end of 1977, the United States had accepted some 21,000 refugees from Thailand. Some 150,000 other left their homes in Indochina for the United States in the middle of 1975. Although the United States has a moral obligation to help and resettle these refugees, other developed countries should not forget their obligation toward these people by salving their conscience with contributions to the UN. After all it is an international problem which the richer countries are better prepared to solve than small countries like Thailand.

SIANG PUANGCHON SCORES JAPAN'S TRADE POLICY

BK191126Y Bangkok SIANG PUANGCHON in Thai 18 Apr 78 p 3 BK

[Editorial: "A Breath From Japan"]

[Text] Japan has issued a challenge to Thailand by raising the import duties of Thai commodities from 10 to 25 percent in retaliation for Thailand's ban on the import of 18 commodities.

We should now realize that Japanese words and actions do not necessarily coincide. If Japan has to buy from Thailand, it buys from Japanese companies in Thailand. Inviting foreigners to build factories in our country is the same as inviting an enemy into the country. By banning foreign goods without touching locally-produced Japanese products allows Japan to continue dominating Thai markets. Because of their kind nature, the Thai have subjected their own products to tremendous pressure.

Japan has made it a practice to study the mentality of Thai leaders in every administration. Therefore, it knows the Thai are soft-hearted people and while they may make token protests, they never take serious action.

Japan has created an economic fortress despite the fact at one time it owed much in war reparations. It paid war reparations to Thailand by building bridges and roads, the surveys for which were conducted by Japanese. The only way the Thai could obtain cash from the Japanese was to work as laborers. Soon after it paid its war reparations, Japan became a creditor and Thailand a borrower. Creditors always have an advantage over borrowers because they can apply pressure. Our chances of becoming economically independent keep diminishing because in order to breathe we have to borrow their noses, in particular the noses of vaunted bookkeepers like the Japanese.

Burma, which has a socialist system, has shown no particular eagerness for assistance from any superpower. It has told Japan in particular, it will buy from any country an amount equal to that which is bought from it. This has confused Japanese businessmen. But the principle of buying more to sell more is certainly a fair policy.

The current government, with the prime minister as supreme commander, must make itself heard. We should also cease borrowing from Japan; past experience should have taught us a lesson. We should borrow from local banks so that the interest will remain in Thailand.

Economic independence has been discussed for a long time. A determined leader should act as a model for all so that they might rise up to salvage true economic independence.

RADIO REPORTS ARRIVAL OF NEW SRV AMBASSADOR

BK191420Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 19 Apr 78 BK

[Text] SRV Ambassador to Thailand Hoang Bao Son and his party arrived at Don Muang Airport at 1735 today aboard a Thai Airways plane. Greeting the Vietnamese diplomats at the airport were Foreign Ministry officials, the PRC ambassador to Thailand, the Lao charge d'affaires and the Vietnamese residents in Thailand.

Hoang Bao Son told journalists he was pleased by the welcome given him by the Thai Government and people. He said the exchange of ambassadors between Thailand and the SRV constitutes a new symbol in relations between the two countries, relations which will definitely be further strengthened.

Accompanying the SRV ambassador to Thailand were (Nguyen Khanh Than), first secretary, and (Dang Phong), second secretary, at the SRV Embassy in Bangkok.

Before his appointment as ambassador to Thailand, Hoang Bao Son had been chairman of provincial and regional youth unions, ambassador to the People's Republic of Hungary and a director general in the SRV Foreign Ministry.

Before Hoang's arrival as ambassador, Do Ngoc Duong, SRV charge d'affaires to Thailand, had supervised work at the SRV Embassy in Bangkok since 8 February.

In his arrival statement in Bangkok, Hoang Bao Son said the SRV and Thailand are close neighbors and the people of the two countries are friends who share similar customs and traditions. The establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries is aimed at retaining good neighborliness.

The SRV ambassador will do his best to strengthen and develop relations and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of mutual interest and make efforts to ensure peace, independence and genuine neutrality in this region. He also hopes the Thai Government and people will cooperate with him so that he might be able to successfully accomplish his mission as ambassador to Thailand.

AIRLINE COMPANY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON AIR LINKS WITH SRV

BK200208Y Bangkok POST in English 20 Apr 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Commercial flights between Bangkok and Hanoi will commence next month, marketing manager of Thai Airways Company [TAC] Mr Prasat Sukonthaphan said upon his return from Hanoi yesterday.

Thailand and Vietnam also agreed to open up air links between Bangkok and Ho Chi Minh City in June, according to him.

TAC is expected to fly to Hanoi on May 17 while the Vietnamese airliner is expected to launch its flight to Bangkok on or about the same date.

Mr Prasat, who went to Hanoi to make arrangements with Vietnamese authorities for the opening of the air links, said TAC would fly an Avro 748 to Hanoi once a week at the initial stage while Vietnam would fly a Russian made AN-24D to Bangkok.

TAC will extend its Bangkok-Vientiane flight to Hanoi every Wednesday while the Vietnam airliner would do the same in the opposite direction every Monday.

As the opening of air links between the two countries will involve the using of aviation facilities in Laos, the Vietnamese authorities have asked Thailand to hold a tripartite meeting among Vietnamese, Thai and Lao aviation authorities in Bangkok. Mr Prasat said that he expected the tripartite meeting to be held next month.

Concerning the sale of air tickets, Mr Prasat said, "the Vietnamese will handle the sale of air tickets for us in Vietnam as it is rather difficult to set up an office in that country. We will just send our officials to make inspection of their activities occasionally."

He added that the Vietnamese tourist bureau normally handles hotel arrangements for tourists visiting the country.

ROYAL FAMILY FORMALLY INVITED TO VISIT CHINA

BK191335Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 19 Apr 78 BK

[Text] The PRC Ambassador to Thailand, Chai Tse-min, paid a courtesy call today on Prime Minister General Kriangsak Chamanan at Government House. The ambassador presented a letter of invitation for his majesty the king, her majesty the queen and the princess mother to visit the PRC. While the prime minister handed his guest a letter of invitation for Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping to visit Thailand. The prime minister and ambassador exchanged views on relations between Thailand and China.

General Kriangsak, who recently made a trip to China, said he hoped the PRC leaders' visit to Thailand would further strengthen relations between the two countries.

The prime minister thanked the PRC ambassador for his help and the hospitality rendered to him and his party during their stay in China.

Also present at the meeting was Gen Phon Thanphum, secretary general to the prime minister's office.

GENERAL WITHUN TO ASSUME NEW SUPREME COMMAND POST

BK170059Y Bangkok POST in English 17 Apr 78 p 3 BK

[Text] Lt-Gen Withun Yasawat, the custodian of Thai students in Japan, returned home last evening to take up his new assignment at the Supreme Command.

He will report to the Civil Service Commission and the Supreme Command in the next few days.

"I am glad to be back with the military and am willing to take up any job assigned to me," said Lt-Gen Withun, the former commander of Thai volunteers in Laos, upon arrival at Don Muang Airport.

Lt-Gen Withun will fly back to Japan on May 12 to bid farewell to his colleagues and to hand over his job to his successor.

LABOR ADVISORY COMMISSION HOLDS FIRST MEETING

BK190841Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 19 Apr 78 BK

[Text] At its first meeting on 17 April, the Advisory Commission on National Labor Development elected retired Police General Prasoet Ruchirawong as its chairman, Mr Thian Atchakun as vice chairman and the Labor Department director general, Mr Wichit Saengthong, as secretary general. This commission is a tripartite body. It consists of 5 representatives of employers and 5 of employees, and 10 representatives from government circles and experts.

The commission was appointed by the minister of interior in compliance with a National Administrative Reform Council announcement dated 21 October 1976. The commission is responsible for finalizing proposals submitted to it by other concerned bodies in order to achieve the maximum use of labor and protect the welfare and interests of laborers. The commission will also report to the government on any labor disputes that take place, along with recommendations on how to deal with problems. It will act as coordinator for all concerned labor bodies, both private and government, as well as play an active role in other labor activities.

Emerging from the meeting, the commission chairman, Police General Prasoet, voiced the opinion that in assisting low income workers, the government should better provide to them welfare and housing services rather than increase their minimum wage. This, he said, was because he felt that whenever the minimum wage was increased, trading opportunists also increased their commodity prices and that would cause indefinite difficulties for the workers and the general public. He said that any increase in commodity prices would be arbitrary and uncontrollable. The chairman of the commission added that a cooperative system should be introduced among all labor parties so as to assist them in purchasing necessary commodities and to help them provide other services.

TAY NINH PROVINCE OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON BORDER SITUATION

BK191026Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 19 Apr 78 BK

[Station correspondent's interview with Tay Ninh provincial party committee Secretary (Nguyen Van Tot) on border situation--portion recorded]

[Text] Tay Ninh Province is located in the northwest of southern Vietnam, 40 km from Ho Chi Minh City as the crow flies, and has a 240-km-long border with Cambodia.

During the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, 76 communes in Tay Ninh Province adjacent to Cambodia were completely destroyed by various types of weapons. Houses were reduced to ashes, forests were burned down and the people were forced to live in trenches because this region was the struggle base against the French and the U.S. imperialists.

The peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia living in this area used to fight shoulder-to-shoulder in close unity, sharing a handful of rice, a spoonful of salt or a piece of cloth each time the enemy came to attack them. The region became the base for the common struggle of the two nations. There were times when the Central Committee of the Cambodian Communist Party quartered here. It is therefore most regrettable that today the border area of Tay Ninh Province is the target of daily heavy artillery fire from the Cambodian armed forces.

Our station correspondent has interviewed the secretary of the Tay Ninh provincial party committee, (Nguyen Van Tot), on the situation in this border area.

[Question] Please tell us about the Cambodian rulers' aggression and border encroachment in Tay Ninh Province.

[Answer--recorded in Vietnamese fading into Cambodian translation] A month after the complete liberation of South Vietnam, the Cambodian authorities began to continuously shell the border region of Tay Ninh Province. They planted landmines in our territory, sent forces to encroach upon our land, fired at the people along the frontier and kidnapped many of our people. At that time, the inhabitants on both sides of the border continued to maintain their tradition of providing help and support to each other in terms of rice, salt and cloth, for when Cambodia achieved total liberation the Cambodian people were badly plagued by poverty, hunger and shortages. Therefore, with their shelling of the Vietnamese border region, the Cambodian authorities aimed at destroying the age-old bonds of friendship between the two nations--and this effort has relentlessly escalated.

What is most noteworthy is the fact that the Cambodian authorities are afraid of the bonds of kinsmen-like solidarity between the peoples of the two countries. This explains why they have moved thousands of Cambodian people away from the border region. Cambodian refugees fleeing to Vietnam have clearly confirmed this forced relocation.

After this, in August 1977, the Cambodian rulers sent large-scale forces to launch a two-pronged invasion into Vietnam, coming 5 to 7 km deep into our territory. On this occasion, more than 600 of our compatriots were killed. The entire border line was set afire. From Ca Tum, Xa Mat, Ta Not, Lo Go, (Doc Bong), Lo Ho, (Thiet Son), (Rung Ngon), (Tay Mo) and (Moc Bai) to (Tra Sim) along the entire 240-km border of Tay Ninh not a single place was spared from the attacks of Cambodian forces. More than eight divisions were concentrated in this region.

At the same time, the Tay Ninh provincial capital and the (?Chau Thanh) and (?Go Dau Ha) district capitals were regularly shelled and mortared by the Cambodian forces. Hundreds of our compatriots in these towns were killed or wounded and many houses were leveled.

[Question] In the face of the difficult border situation caused by the Cambodian rulers, how has the region's all-round construction effort fared?

[Answer] It is apparent that 1977 was a very good year as the 1977 rainy season crop and the 1977-1978 dry season crop were well cultivated. In particular, in 1977 when we finished planting the rainy season rice we launched a greater food production movement than in the previous year. New economic zones for export, with the largest acreage ever, have been opened.

Illiteracy has also been permanently eradicated. Efforts are being made to provide elementary education for the people in the whole province. For this reason, the government awarded second-class labor medals to the people of our province. At the same time, we are building more economic and cultural facilities to further improve production. We are determined to defend our homeland, people and border and smash all aggressive maneuvers by the Cambodian rulers.

The people of Tay Ninh Province are not slowing down their efforts. On the contrary, they are accelerating construction efforts in all fields in order to bring about greater progress.

[Question] Please tell us about the feelings of the Cambodian people taking refuge in Tay Ninh Province.

[Answer] The more than 12,000 Cambodian nationals who could no longer endure the savage regime in Cambodia and have taken refuge in Tay Ninh Province have voiced their condemnation of the Cambodian authorities' rule to international groups. Old and young alike have said they do not know how to define the present regime in Cambodia. In 3 years they never had a decent meal; they never had a chance to offer a flower to a Buddha image. Moreover, Moslems were forced by the Cambodian authorities to eat pork. Nobody knew what freedom was. Life there is no different from slavery.

In the face of such misery, we ask for nothing in return. After the war, we still have to rebuild our own country. We still have a long way to go. Now, with more than 12,000 Cambodian refugees on our hands, our task has become even more difficult. However, in such a situation, we are glad to help them unreservedly. The Cambodian refugees themselves are aware that the Cambodian forces have killed our Vietnamese people in Tay Ninh. But they continue to come to Tay Ninh Province because they know that we are not vengeful. No matter how hazardous it becomes, they continue to cross the border into Tay Ninh. Once here, they receive wholehearted assistance from us. We treat them like we would our own kinsmen.

Nonetheless, like all Cambodian friends here, we wish to see peace and friendship restored in the border areas so that the Cambodian refugees can return to build their own land.
[end recording]

WORLD MEDIA CONTINUE TO SUPPORT SRV BORDER STAND

BK191159Y [Editorial Report BK] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese continues to report favorable comments from the world press and organizations on the SRV Government's stand on the Vietnam-Cambodia border issue.

At 2300 GMT on 9 April the radio carries a 1-minute report by the Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO of 8 April on the 7 April press conference of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

According to the report the paper says: "The SRV Government is ready to sign with Cambodia a treaty on the establishment of relations on the basis of mutual respect and a treaty on the border line between the two countries, as pointed out in the 5 February 1978 statement. The SRV Government continues to call on the Government of Democratic Cambodia to actively respond to Vietnam's proposals by sitting down at the negotiating table in order to resolve the border problems and problems related to the relations between the two countries."

At 0400 GMT on 11 April the radio carries a 3-minute report on comments by Hungarian, Czechoslovak, Japanese and British papers, the dates of which are not given. The paper NEPSZAVA, organ of the Hungarian General Federation of Trade Unions Central Committee, says: "While world public opinion is sympathizing with and supporting Vietnam's fair and reasonable proposals, the Cambodian authorities, with troubled minds, are increasing military attacks against Vietnam along the border. They have not only deliberately ignored Vietnam's good will proposals but have also slandered her peace policy. The present situation requires that world public opinion side with Vietnam and support more resolutely her fair and reasonable proposals aimed at resolving the problem of relations between Vietnam and Cambodia."

The paper PRACE, organ of the Czechoslovak General Federation of Trade Unions Central Committee, says: "The Cambodian authorities recently alleged that they would never counter any moves of peacefully resolving the conflict with Vietnam. They even stated that if Vietnam respected Cambodia's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, there would be no obstacles to the restoration of the friendship between the two countries. But actually, their acts have not coincided with their words. As a matter of fact, the Cambodian side still refuses to respond to Vietnam's peace proposals made public on 31 December 1977 and on 5 February 1978."

The Japanese paper AKAHATA is quoted as saying: "The three-point proposal in Vietnam's 5 February 1978 statement reflects the consistency of her policy."

In an editorial published in an earlier issue, AKAHATA reportedly points out: "We believe that if the two countries negotiate according to the principles of solidarity, friendship, mutual respect and fairness, the outstanding problems will certainly be resolved, no matter how complex they may be."

The British paper TRIBUNE says in an editorial: "Despite Vietnam's efforts aimed at bringing Cambodia to the negotiating table, the Cambodian side remains silent. Why does Cambodian turn a deaf ear on Vietnam's proposals? There are indications that an internal struggle is going on among Cambodian leaders."

At 1100 GMT on 13 April the radio carries a 1.5-minute report saying that "according to a Paris-based VNA correspondent, the weekly L'HUMANITE of 11 April carried reportage by correspondent Michel Strulovici on what he saw with his own eyes in the Vietnam-Cambodia border areas and on the barbarous crimes committed by the Cambodian troops."

The report continues: "Through the stories related by Cambodian refugees and captured Cambodian troops, the paper denounced the evil designs and ugly schemes of the Cambodian leaders who have caused the current border conflict. The paper pointed out that the Cambodian authorities and the forces supporting them are plotting to undermine the Vietnamese people's peaceful reconstruction effort."

The report concludes: "Vietnam has continued to appeal for negotiations. The proof of this is her 5 February three-point proposal. The rejection of this proposal by the Cambodian leaders exposes all of their designs and repudiates their own claim about Vietnam's so-called plan to set up an Indochina federation under her control."

Many observers wonder why Vietnam lets its hands be tied when it is fully equipped with military means to resolve once and for all the border problem. So far, the Phnom Penh leaders have not yet addressed this question."

At 1100 GMT on 14 April the radio carries a 1-minute report on a meeting held by the France-Vietnam Friendship Association in Paris on the evening of 12 April to discuss the Vietnam-Cambodia border problem. The report says: "More than 200 participants in the meeting heard Mr George Boudarel, an assistant professor of a Paris university, and Mrs Lydie Nicaise, correspondent of Paris radio, who had just returned from a visit to Vietnam, tell the truth about the Vietnam-Cambodia border problem and present facts which they witnessed in the Vietnam-Cambodia border areas where the Cambodian troops perpetrated acts of aggression and committed many barbarous crimes."

"At the meeting," the report goes on: "Mr (Georges Bourgneau), secretary general of the France-Vietnam Friendship Association, said: People like the Vietnamese, who have fought and made sacrifices and great contributions to the common victory of the three Indochinese countries, who have been guided by seasoned and experienced leaders, especially President Ho Chi Minh, and who have commanded the admiration of the world people, absolutely cannot be aggressors."

At 1100 GMT on 15 April the radio carries a 1-minute report saying that "on 13 April, the Venezuelan Communist Party sent a letter to the VCP Central Committee sympathizing with Vietnam's stand." The report says: "The Venezuelan Communist Party expresses sympathy with Vietnam's stand in seeking a solution to the Vietnam-Cambodian border problem. The Venezuelan Communists always side with Vietnam as they did during the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. aggressors. We hope that the present situation will be settled through negotiations in accordance with the principle of solving problems of international relations and with the experience of countries now advancing toward socialism. We hope that this situation will not be settled by military means, which is only beneficial to our common enemy--imperialism."

Another 1-minute report on the same broadcast says: "At a 12 April meeting with our ambassador to India, Nguyen Van Sinh, Mr Chandrashekhar, president of the Janata Party, the ruling party in India, stressed: The Janata Party and the Indian Government always support the stand of resolving through negotiations any border problems bequeathed by history. The Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples have gone through a protracted fight to liberate their countries. The incidents occurring along the border between the two countries have damaged not only those two peoples but also the peace and stability of the region. The Janata Party hopes that the Vietnam-Cambodia border problem will be resolved as soon as possible through negotiations."

At 1100 GMT on 16 April the radio carries a 2-minute report on an editorial published by the Hungarian paper NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN of 14 April on the border issue. The report says: The SRV Government's patience commands our admiration. During the past 4 months, the SRV Government has on many occasions urged the Cambodian authorities to peacefully resolve the relations problem. The documents publicized early in April once again prove that the SRV Government is eager to settle the relations between the two countries through peaceful negotiations. Vietnam's attitude clearly reflects her sincerity and helps enhance the confidence of world public opinion. "After the Cambodian authorities ordered their troops to continue military attacks on Vietnamese territory, the Vietnamese armed forces have restrained themselves and struck limited counterblows, thus commanding everyone's admiration and respect. International newsmen who visited this side of the Vietnamese border witnessed innumerable traces of destruction caused by the Cambodian armed forces."

"While the Cambodian authorities, with their narrow nationalism, are striving to arouse national hatred for Vietnam, the Vietnamese Government and leaders, on the basis of the VCP's principled policies, are making every effort to foster the friendship between the peoples of the two countries. This friendship is clearly reflected in the humanitarian treatment of captured Cambodian soldiers and Cambodian civilians fleeing to and taking refuge in Vietnam."

At 0400 GMT on 17 April the radio carries a brief report saying that "on 10 April in Warsaw, all Polish newspapers and radio and television stations released the contents of the two documents made public by the SRV Government entitled "The Truth About the Vietnam-Cambodia Border Issue" and "The Truth About the 'Indochina Federation'."

NHAN DAN SCORES U.S.-UK 'SCHEME' ON RHODESIA

OW200723Y Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Apr (VNA)--The recent Dar es Salaam conference marked a new setback for Washington and London in their designs on Rhodesia, says NHAN DAN today. The paper recalls how the United States and Britain tried to arrange a marriage between their "conciliation" plan and a Salisbury-rigged majority rule agreement.

"The imperialists have failed in this diplomatic ploy, but they have not given their attempt to get Zimbabwe patriots to put down their arms in return for a vague political position," NHAN DAN remarks.

"Washington and London will make other moves to protect their neo-colonialist interests and the minority white power in Rhodesia," the paper predicts.

Recalling the demonstrations by thousands of black Africans in Salisbury on 17 April the paper says they manifested the determination of the Zimbabwe people to continue struggling until real power is assumed by the black majority.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

OW191511Y Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Apr (VNA)--A scientific co-operation plan for 1978-1980 was signed between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia here today.

Signatories were Nguyen Van Dao, vice president of the Science Institute, and Vladimir Landa, member of the presidium of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.

Present on this occasion were Tran Dai Nghia, president of the Science Institute; Nguyen Khanh Toan, chairman of the Social Science Commission; and Le Trang, department director of the Foreign Ministry. Also present was Czechoslovak Ambassador Vladimir Kubat.

Vladimir Landa was heading a delegation of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences invited by the Science Institute and the Social Science Commission. During its stay, the delegation had working sessions with Vietnamese scientists and visited many localities.

REPORTAGE ON VISITING EAST GERMAN DELEGATIONS

Leipzig Group Arrives

OW191513Y Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Apr (VNA) --A delegation of the province and city of Leipzig led by Guenter Berger, secretary of the provincial committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, arrived in Ho Chi Minh City today.

The delegation was welcomed at Tan Son Nhut Airport by Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and secretary of the municipal organization of the party; Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the municipal people's committee; and Nguyen Ho, chairman of the local chapter of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Peoples of Other Countries.

Solidarity Committee Departs

OW191531Y Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Apr (VNA) --The delegation of the Vietnam Committee of the German Democratic Republic left Hanoi yesterday. Berthold Handwerker, secretary of the committee, and his party were seen off by Hoang Linh, member of the Secretariat of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Peoples of Other Countries; Nguyen Tu, vice director of the Agency for Reception of Foreign Aid; GDR Ambassador Dieter Doering; and other representatives. During their stay the guests visited President Ho Chi Minh's house in Hanoi and his home village in Nhe Tinh Province. They toured Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces of Ben Tre and Tay Ninh, and inspected different projects built with GDR assistance, including the city of Vinh, and a number of schools. The delegation exchanged views with Vietnamese organizations on measures to further strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF CUBA'S BAY OF PIGS VICTORY

OW200719Y Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Apr (VNA) --A meeting was held yesterday by more than 1,000 people in Dong Hoi, the chief town of Binh Tri Thien Province, to mark the 17th anniversary of Cuba's [Playa] Giron victory.

The meeting, sponsored by the provincial people's committee and the committee of the Fatherland Front, was held on the site of the Dong Hoi hospital being built with Cuban assistance. Present were representatives of local offices, Cuban Charge d'Affaires Viriato Mora Diaz, Cuban experts, and workers engaged in the project.

An address was made by Le Xich, chairman of the Fatherland Front committee, who said that the Giron victory was a "symbol of the high revolutionary spirit" of the Cuban people. He expressed the Vietnamese people's deep gratitude for the great, devoted support and assistance of the Communist Party, government and people of Cuba.

In reply, Viriato Mora Diaz warmly praised the close militant solidarity between the Cuban and Vietnamese peoples. He acclaimed the victory of the Vietnamese people, and reiterated Cuba's continued support for the defence and building of Vietnam. An emulation drive has been launched on this occasion among the Cubans working on the Dong Hoi hospital project.

LAO CULTURAL TROUPE ARRIVES IN HANOI 17 APRIL

OW181307Y Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 17 Apr (VNA)--The Central song and dance ensemble of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Ounhouan Phoumsavat, vice minister of information, propaganda and tourism, arrived here today. It was welcomed on its arrival by Nong Quoc Chan, vice minister of information and culture; Lao Ambassador Khamta Douangthongla; and representatives of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and many Vietnamese artistes.

Truong Chinh Attends Performance

OW191523Y Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Apr (VNA)--The national art troupe of the Lao Democratic People's Republic gave its premiere at the municipal theatre here this evening.

Among the spectators were Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee; Le Van Luong, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi organization of the party; To Huu, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee; Xuan Thuy, secretary of the party Central Committee; Huynh Tan Phat, vice premier; and Nong Quoc Chan, vice minister of culture and information. Also present were Lao Ambassador Khamta Douangthongla, members of his staff, and Lao students. Many members of the diplomatic corps also attended the performance.

Before the performance, the artistes were warmly received by To Huu, Xuan Thuy, Huynh Tan Phat, Nong Quoc Chan, and Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Nguyen Xuan.

Born in the heroic armed struggle of the Lao people for national liberation, the Lao national art troupe has operated as a shock force on the cultural and ideological front.

The premiere, performed by 65 artistes with a selected programme, was warmly acclaimed by the audience. At the end of the performance, Vietnamese leaders went onstage to congratulate the artistes, presenting them with flowers.

PHAM VAN DONG ATTENDS HANOI SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

BK191110Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Apr 78 BK

[Text] A grand ceremony was held on the morning of 16 April by the Chu Van level-III general education school in Hanoi to mark its 70th founding anniversary. Attending the ceremony were Premier Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, and Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi party committee, who are former students of the school. Also present were a great number of school cadres, teachers and students.

School Principal Nguyen Duc Luu read a report reviewing the school's revolutionary tradition and the achievements scored by school cadres, teachers and students during the past revolutionary stages.

In the joyous atmosphere of the school's founding anniversary, Premier Pham Van Dong cordially addressed all those at the ceremony. He conveyed to the teachers and students his best wishes and profound sentiments as a former student of the school. He called on them to implement most satisfactorily President Ho's "teach well, study well" advice in order to live up to the school's tradition and to set an example for all schools in the country.

Grade 10 girl student Do Thu Ha, representing the 1,300 students of the school, pledged to obtain excellent results in study and training in order to become better students, to be worthy of the school's name and to further enrich its tradition.

Premier Pham Van Dong, Comrade Le Van Luong and all participants in the ceremony participated in lighting a traditional bonfire and planting a tree at the school to mark its 70th founding anniversary.

VO VAN KIET ATTENDS MEETING ON ABOLITION OF CAPITALIST TRADE

BK190939Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 18 Apr 78 BK

[Report on 17 April meeting in Ho Chi Minh City to support abolition of private trade--portions recorded]

[Text] Yesterday evening, amid an enthusiastic atmosphere and in the spirit of collective mastery, 40,000 representatives of Ho Chi Minh City workers, civil servants and laboring people held a meeting to warmly support the party and state's decisions to abolish the trade business of the bourgeoisie and shift them to production and to put an end to all illegal activities in the open markets.

The Thong Nhat stadium was bedecked with flags and banners. A large banner bearing the slogan "500,000 city workers and laborers are ready" was strung the length of the stadium.

Present at the meeting were Vo Van Kiet, secretary of the city party committee; Vu Dinh Lieu, chairman of the city people's committee; Nguyen Ho, secretary of the city federation of trade unions; and many other comrades of the Ho Chi Minh City party and people's committees.

Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the city people's committee, addressed the city workers, laborers and civil servants. He pointed out the inevitable necessity of abolishing capitalist trade and putting an end to all the illegal activities in the open markets. At the same time, he clearly expounded on the humanitarian policy of the party and state, which opens the way for the bourgeois traders to reshape their life by shifting to production.

The comrade also called on the city workers, laborers and civil servants, irrespective of their ethnic origin--Vietnamese or Chinese--religious belief, or age, to stay calm, put their faith in the party and state policy and devote all their energy to productive labor to contribute to transforming and building the city.

To the small traders, Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu affirmed: The party and state always consider the small traders as laboring people and one stratum participating in the revolution. He called on the small traders to remain vigilant against all the propaganda allegations released by the enemy and to help the administration close down the illegal open markets which are the haunts of hoodlums, thieves and robbers.

In the second part of his address, Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu talked about the transformation and construction of the city, saying that this work calls for the contribution of everyone's efforts, especially city workers, civil servants and laboring people.

After pointing out that under the leadership of the city party and people's committees, remarkable progress has been made in socialist transformation and socialist construction in the city over the past 3 years, he reaffirmed once again the great capabilities of the city workers and laborers in the socialist revolution under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the party.

In conclusion, Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu said:

[Begin recording] On behalf of the city party and people's committees, we heartily acclaim the spirit of labor and creativity and the effort to overcome all difficulties to fulfill over overfulfill first quarter production plans made by workers in many of our enterprises. Along with participating in the campaign to transform capitalist trade in April, our workers in many enterprises have made extraordinary efforts in production. We are resolved to score achievements in our emulation movement for fulfilling or overfulfilling our April production plans; and in particular, we will record achievements in the second quarter to greet the three big anniversaries--first, the third anniversary of the complete liberation of the south and our beloved city; second, International Labor Day, the festival of our working class; and third, 19 May, the birthday of President Ho, our respected and beloved leader after whom our city is honorably named.

Therefore, we once again call on all enterprise workers, artisans, civil servants and intellectuals to enthusiastically do their utmost in the emulation movement for production, scientific and technical research or the development of creative ideas so as to actively contribute to building and developing our economy and culture and to the success of the transformation of capitalist industry and trade with a view to successfully building socialism in our city to make it worthy of the honor of being named after great Uncle Ho.

Thank you and good health to all of you, comrades and workers! [end recording]

On behalf of the 40,000 workers, laborers and civil servants present at the meeting as representatives of 500,000 laboring people in Ho Chi Minh City, Nguyen Van Giao, emulation combatant and leader of a production unit at the Thu Duc powerplant, read a letter of determination addressed to the party Central Committee, the government and the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions, expressing the resolve of the city workers and laborers to develop the initial success achieved in the campaign to transform capitalist trade with their revolutionary actions in productive labor and socialist construction in the city bearing the name of Uncle Ho. The letter reads in part:

[Begin recording] The initial success achieved over the past fortnight and more has greatly encouraged us and made us further believe in the inevitable success of the policy to abolish the mercantile bourgeoisie. This success will put an end forever to capitalist trade and help systematically build socialist trade in order to realistically contribute to supporting production and serving the life of workers and the laboring people. The success in eliminating the open market operators, hoodlums and robbers will help stabilize security, public order and our life.

Our 40,000 cadres, workers, civil servants and laborers present at today's meeting as representatives of 500,000 workers and laborers in the city would like to express the profound gratitude of the city working class and laboring people toward the party and state; for only a party and state of the working class can bring about this earth-shaking revolution and can strike out at and destroy the mighty stronghold of the bourgeoisie, which has been built with the flesh and blood, toil and tears of the workers and laborers over past centuries, and which has remained up to now impregnable.

Proceeding from our profound gratitude, we pledge to the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the government, the General Federation of Trade Unions, the city party committee and the city people's committee that our 500,000 workers and laborers of Ho Chi Minh City will resolutely and thoroughly support the policy of abolish bourgeois traders and shift them to production, put an end to the open markets and eliminate all hoodlums and social vices; will resolutely smash all the schemes and acts aimed at distorting, (?slandering) and sabotaging our cause of transformation; and will resolutely serve as a main-force unit in the vanguard of this transformation struggle in order to be worthy of being a firm and reliable prop of the party and state.

We pledge our determination to exert efforts to overcome all difficulties and obstacles concerning raw and other materials, develop our creativity to improve technology and rationalize production and increase labor productivity and work efficiency in order to fulfill or overfulfill the 1978 state plan.

We pledge our determination to participate in the building of socialist trade to make it capable of satisfactorily serving the people's life in a just and rational manner and worthy of being an efficient servant of all the people. We pledge to motivate and encourage the people of all walks of life to thoroughly support and scrupulously and fully carry out the policy to abolish the mercantile bourgeoisie, shift them to production and successfully build socialist trade. [end recording]

The meeting ended amid the shouting of slogans reflecting the firm determination of more than 500,000 workers and laborers of Ho Chi Minh City on the front of productive labor to contribute their efforts to socialist transformation and socialist construction in the city.

[Begin recording] "We are determined to score great achievements in socialist transformation and socialist construction in the city! Workers are determined to exercise their right to collective mastery, emulate in stepping up production and developing products and take the lead in socialist transformation and socialist construction in the city! Our 500,000 city workers are ready!" [end recording]

VCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DIRECTIVE ON PARTY BUILDING IN STATE ENTERPRISES

BK191314Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 14 Apr 78 BK

[Report on VCP Central Committee Secretariat 25 March directive on promoting party building in state enterprises]

[Text] On 25 March the party Central Committee Secretariat issued a directive on promoting party building work in state enterprises. The directive points out:

1. Raising the leading and control capacity of the grassroots party organization.

A state enterprise operates under the management of its director and the leadership of its party committee. The party organization in a state enterprise is responsible for leading and controlling all operations of the enterprise and is accountable for its own activities to the party organization at the higher level.

The party organization in a state enterprise must concentrate on imbuing all party cadres and members and the masses with the party line and policies, on bringing into full play the role of workers and civil servants as collective owners, and on insuring that all plans of the enterprise are formulated according to the party line and policies, that the regulations on state enterprises are implemented and that managerial work is successfully carried out in the enterprise so as to fulfill at all costs the targets of the yearly and 5-year plans, to exploit all latent production capacities of the enterprises and to turn out more products and items of good quality and at low production costs.

Each enterprise must adopt positive measures to strengthen its leadership over economic management, to bring all aspects of managerial work onto the right track, to promote the movement to apply technical progress and to build a new type of man, and to satisfactorily care for the livelihood of workers and civil servants.

The party organization in an enterprise must lead the efforts to bring into full play the right to collective ownership of workers and civil servants as well as of the enterprise director, to enhance the efficiency of the managerial apparatus, and to exploit the role of the trade union organization and the youth union in the enterprise.

The party organization must attach importance to educating workers and civil servants and heightening their sense of being collective owners, which must be reflected first of all in the workers' and civil servants' willingness to work with high productivity, to observe discipline, to protect public property and to actively participate in managing their enterprises while struggling against all undemocratic practices, against all manifestations of bureaucracy, authoritarianism and arbitrariness, and against the persecution of honest people.

The enterprise director must firmly grasp and successfully implement the party line and policies and state plans; be capable of closely coordinating political, economic, ideological, organizational, educational and administrative measures to promote managerial work; and constantly improve his qualifications and capabilities so as to meet the requirements of his new tasks.

The party organization must arrange for the mass organizations in the enterprise to periodically report to it the feelings and aspirations of the masses. It must also lay down guidelines for the activities of each mass organization in order to maintain a continual seething, widespread labor productivity emulation movement in the enterprise.

2. Stepping up the building of party organizations.

In order to strengthen party leadership, a grassroots party organization must be established in each basic economic organization enjoying accounting independence. All party committee echelons must attach importance to building party chapters and party cells and to leading their activities so that the party organization can fill its role as the leading core of each component of the enterprise.

All party committee echelons must also assign able cadres to serve as party chapter secretaries and regularly supervise the activities of party chapter secretaries and party chapter committee members. Part-time party chapter secretaries must set aside a certain amount of time each month to attend to party affairs. The party Central Committee Organization Department must hold discussions with the state organs concerned to adopt concrete regulations on this matter.

Each party organization must formulate plans to improve the knowledge of its party members, organize their political training and general schooling according to established programs, and guide their efforts to implement their monthly program of action. The party chapter must supervise party members' daily activities.

3. Importance must be attached to strengthening the contingent of core cadres of the enterprise, first of all its director and party committee secretary, who must be qualified, capable and in good health so as to promptly carry out any new task.

The coordination and operations committees of the various ministries and general departments have the responsibility to work in coordination with provincial and municipal party committees to formulate plans for training and assigning specialized cadres and cadres in charge of party work and mass organization affairs in enterprises under the management of the ministries and general departments.

In other enterprises, the training, use and promotion of cadres must be considered and decided by the entire party committee or its standing committee after studying the suggestions of the enterprise director and the party committee secretary. The training, use and promotion of ranking cadres, though having to be decided by higher levels, must also be discussed by the enterprise party committee or its standing committee, which will submit suggestions to the decision-making levels.

4. The local party committee must strengthen its leadership over the grassroots party organizations in enterprises, periodically define the tasks of the grassroots party leaders, and tighten its control over the important enterprises under central or local management. Organization, control, propaganda and training committees at all levels must assign able cadres to follow the operations of enterprises.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE HOLDS CONFERENCE ON SOUTHERN TAXATION

BK181559Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnam 2300 GMT 14 Apr 78 BK

[Text] The Ministry of Finance recently held a conference in Cuu Long Province to review the agricultural taxation task in the 15 southern provinces and cities with the aim of assessing the implementation of agricultural tax in the first quarter of 1978 and setting forth specific measures for agricultural tax collection in the second quarter.

During the first quarter, agricultural tax collection in the southern provinces has progressed in many aspects. It is evident that the establishment of the agricultural taxation act has basically been completed, the task concerning tax reduction and exemption has been carried out more quickly and tax collection has been conducted more promptly, especially during this year's 10th-month rice crop.

As of 31 March, 3 districts, 115 villages and 452 hamlets in the southern provinces had fulfilled their agricultural tax quotas for the first quarter of 1978. Ho Chi Minh City has attained 91 percent of its agricultural tax quotas for the first quarter, with 3 precincts and 40 villages fulfilling their quotas by 100 percent. Meanwhile, Minh Hai, Hau Giang, An Giang and Tay Ninh provinces have attained 86 to 96 percent of their quotas.

The conference discussed and set forth the following specific measures for the implementation of the agricultural taxation task by all southern provinces in the second quarter of 1978: concentrate on establishing tax quotas for each area, each unit, each district and each village, and for areas where rice has reached the harvesting

stage, dispatch competent cadres to assist the districts, villages and hamlets in accurately surveying and confirming the cultivated area and rice output of each peasant family in order to satisfactorily decide tax reduction and exemptions and complete the implementation of the tax collection act before the summer-fall rice harvest.

GEN VAN TIEN DUNG SPEAKS ON CHEMICAL CORPS ANNIVERSARY

OW191505Y Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Apr (VNA)--The chemical corps of the Vietnam People's Army displayed great courage and ingenuity in attempting to mitigate the effects of chemical warfare waged by the United States military. This was recognised by President Ton Duc Thang, who warmly commended the corps' officers and men in a letter read at a meeting to mark its 20th anniversary 17 April.

Speaking at the meeting on behalf of the Military Commission of the Communist Party Central Committee, Gen Van Tien Dung praised the corps and spoke of its future tasks. He said the corps must be ready to work with the entire armed forces to defeat any trick by any aggressive enemy and firmly defend the homeland.

On the anniversary President Ton Duc Thang cordially received a delegation of officers and men of the corps at the presidential palace.

PHAM VAN KIET DISCUSSES TROOP RECRUITMENT IN SOUTH

BK181445Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 9 Apr 78 BK

[Report on speech by Pham Van Kiet, VCP Central Committee member and vice chairman of the VCP Central Committee propaganda and training department, at "recent" conference jointly held by the department, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and the Ministry of Defense to discuss propaganda work in support of troop recruitment activities in southern provinces and cities, and published in the April issue of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: "Implementing the Military Obligation System on the Basis of the Masses' High Revolutionary Consciousness"]

[Summary] "Comrade Pham Van Kiet begins his speech by pointing to the efforts made by the southern provinces and cities in their initial attempts at implementing the military obligation law and carrying out the troop recruitment task over the past 2 years, and the valuable experience gained in conducting propaganda and educational activities aimed at raising the masses' revolutionary consciousness and laying the first foundations for fulfilling both the immediate and long-term troop recruitment tasks.

"Comrade Pham Van Kiet then deals with the limited understanding displayed by the southern people in general and southern youth in particular, of the task of strengthening national defense for the purpose of protecting and building the country. This poor understanding is due to the fact that most of the southern people, including youths, had to live for many years under enemy control, that the mass organizations there have not been broadly developed since peace was restored and the country reunified, that little propaganda and indoctrination has been carried out, and that 2 years have not been enough to completely do away with the vestiges of neocolonialism, the influence of enemy psywar activities, and the consequences of the military service policy of the former regime. All this has prevented most of the southern people, young and old alike, from seeing the soldier and the task of building the army, consolidating national defense and protecting the fatherland in a favorable light.

"Comrade Pham Van Kiet goes on to stress the importance of propaganda and indoctrination work aimed at disseminating the military obligation law and promoting troop recruitment in the southern provinces and cities. He says: In face of this situation, if our leadership and guidance are lax and inefficient, if we fail to carry out continual, vigorous and effective propaganda and indoctrination work to enable all people to have a firm grasp of the economic and national defense line and policies of the party and state, and if the military obligation law is enforced mainly by administrative measures, the troop recruitment task will not achieve the expected results."

The masses' high revolutionary consciousness is a solid basis for satisfactorily implementing the military obligation system. For this reason, it is necessary to consider propaganda and indoctrination work aimed at enhancing the masses' revolutionary consciousness and their awareness of rights and duties under the system of socialist collective ownership as the foremost task in all troop recruitment efforts.

In their regular political activities, all mass organizations, especially the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, must prepare political and ideological conditions for building the armed forces in general and fulfilling the troop recruitment task in particular. Only by carrying out highly persuasive propaganda and indoctrination work in various forms, along with applying adequate organizational and administrative measures, can we encourage the masses to zealously fulfill their military obligation.

"All propaganda and indoctrination services must work in coordination and under centralized leadership. The provincial and municipal propaganda and training committees must help the party committees at all levels achieve such coordination so as to turn the troop recruitment task into a political drive, a seething revolutionary movement in all localities, and to guard against the tendency of considering troop recruitment as an exclusive task of the military organs and the youth union."

Moreover, reception, management and training of new recruits must be satisfactorily organized immediately after they join the army so as to help them quickly adapt to military life.

"Dealing with the guideline of propaganda and indoctrination work in support of the implementation of the military obligation system, Comrade Pham Van Kiet said: Propaganda and indoctrination work aimed at implementing the military obligation system must be based on the line and tasks of socialist revolution, and on the line and task of building and defending the country in the new stage. It must be closely coordinated with propaganda and indoctrination efforts aimed at promoting the building of the new regime, the new economy, the new culture, and new socialist people.

"It is necessary to foster socialist patriotism among the people and youth; enhance their sense of socialist collective ownership and of being masters of the country; insure that all young men and women reaching 18 years of age are highly conscious of the citizen's rights and obligations toward the cause of national defense and national construction and ready to fulfill their military and labor obligations. It is necessary to foster correct public understanding of the military obligation law and troop recruitment work; correctly analyze erroneous thoughts of the people and the influences of neocolonialism and the military service system of the former regime so as to formulate propaganda themes and indoctrination measures suitable for specific targets; and struggle against enemy propaganda and psywar themes aimed at distorting our troop recruitment policy.

"It is necessary to inculcate in our people and youth patriotism, socialist consciousness, a national spirit and working class consciousness so as to enable them to see the difference between the new and old systems, between the new and old armed forces; to clearly distinguish friend from foe; to focus their hatred upon the imperialists and reactionaries;

and to readily make sacrifices for the sake of the fatherland's independence and freedom, the people's happiness and the total victory of socialism.

"Through propaganda and indoctrination, we must insure that the people and youth clearly understand that the current central task of the entire nation is to highly concentrate its efforts on economic building and national construction while attaching importance to the task of consolidating national defense, maintaining political security and social order, and seeing to it that the country is always ready and capable of smashing all acts of aggression and counterrevolutionary activities."

In order to realize the lofty revolutionary ideal, our youths must selflessly fulfill their obligation to defend the fatherland while discharging their duty to build the country. By joining the army, they will have the opportunity to carry out both tasks at the same time.

"It is necessary to combat erroneous tendencies such as pacifism, fear of hardship and sacrifice, the belief that soldiery is no longer the glorious profession it used to be, and so forth." It is necessary to make it clear to all people, especially the youths, that they must resolutely protect the great revolutionary achievements which our people have recorded over the past decades at the cost of untold sacrifices and resolutely build Vietnam into a powerful, prosperous and beautiful socialist country.

"It is necessary to lay bare the long-term designs nurtured by the imperialists and all reactionary powers both at home and abroad against our homeland, and to enable our youths to clearly see that so long as imperialism and reactionaries exist, they must constantly increase their vigilance and stand ready to fight in defense of the fatherland, the socialist regime, and the lives and property of the people. It is necessary to enable our people and youths to realize the insidious schemes of the imperialists and reactionary powers and, at the same time, to clearly see the invincible strength of our country and of the three revolutionary currents in our times, thus strengthening their confidence that, under the leadership of the vanguard party, our nation is strong enough to smash any sinister scheme to undermine the Vietnamese revolution and to defeat any enemy aggressor."

In conclusion, Pham Van Kiet stresses the important role of all party committee echelons in disseminating the military obligation law and motivating the southern people to fulfill their military duties. The party committees must transform the troop recruitment task into a broad political drive and a seething revolutionary movement of the masses and strive to overfulfill this task both quantitatively and qualitatively.

SEVENTH MILITARY REGION INCREASES ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

OW160745Y Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 16 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 16 Apr--Soldiers in the 7th Military Region (covering Ho Chi Minh City, Dong Nai, Song Be, and Tay Ninh provinces--the latter two bordering Kampuchea) have obtained encouraging results in economic construction alongside military training and fighting to defend the border areas against armed intruders. Tens of thousands of armymen and women in the region have engaged in large-scale land clearing to build state farms and new economic zones under the state plans of agro-industrial-forestry production.

They have so far cleared and put under cultivation almost 13,000 hectares including 11,000 hectares of food crops, 250 hectares of vegetables, 65 hectares of fruit trees and 13 hectares of experimental rubber nurseries. They have cut almost 10,000 cubic metres of timber, built hundreds of thousands of square metres of housing, warehouses and cattle sheds and built almost 80 km of roads.

Through detailed surveys of soil, climatic and other conditions of production, the soldiers have determined an appropriate line for production in areas of their activity, promptly tilling newly cleared lands and making full use of land to grow food crops to help develop animal husbandry, industrial crops, afforestation and extraction of forest products.

The region is building a number of industrial establishments, first of all, enterprises producing lime, cement and other building materials, saw mills, engineer workshops and farm product processing plants.

From the outset, when engineering equipment was still scarce, soldiers on the construction sites worked with rudimentary tools--mostly made by themselves--and tried to make the best use of the few available machines. They have repaired, improved and put into operation many vehicles and machines left by the U.S.-puppets.

The 7th Military Region has so far organised five engineer land clearing brigades working on half the virgin lands to be opened. Its professional and technical courses have trained 300 economic managers, bookkeepers and statisticians, 300 tractor drivers, and hundreds of engineering and farming livestock breeding and irrigation technicians.

The region has laid the premises for future big economic zones such as Phuoc Long, La Nga and Dong Nai, which will each cover tens of thousands of hectares. In each zone, thousands of hectares have already been put under crops, creating conditions for settlers from other places to join in the development of production and large-scale redistribution of the labour force.

BRIEFS

SOVIET COSMONAUTS DAY--Hanoi, 10 Apr--A talk was organised here tonight by the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association to mark the 17th anniversary of Soviet Cosmonauts Day (12 April). The speaker was Dinh Ngoc An, vice president of the Vietnam Physics Association, who presented the Soviet Union's latest achievements in exploring the (?outer) space, particularly the new records set by the latest Soviet flights. Among the audience were Nguyen Vien, vice president of the sponsoring association, representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the State Commission for Science and Technology. Also present were Ambassador B.N. Chaplin and many staff members of the Soviet Embassy here. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1601 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW]

YUGOSLAV CORN SHIPMENT--Hanoi, Apr 13--The Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has supplied Vietnam with food and synthetic fibre. A shipment of over 5,200 tons of maize and 200 tons of synthetic fibre has arrived here. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 13 Apr 78 OW]

SOUTHERN ELECTRICITY INNOVATIONS--Hanoi, 6 Apr--The Southern Electricity Company has applied more than 300 innovations since liberation, saving more than 18.6 million dong. Last year, the Thu Duc thermoelectric powerplant applied 57 innovations, including those for repairing a worn-out turbine and a generator, which helped save 800,000 dong for the state and increase the plant's output by another 66 megawatts. The innovations at the Da Nhim hydroelectric powerplant in the central highlands concentrated on repairing three of its four turbines. The plant is now working at full capacity to supply three-fourths of the south's electricity. Ho Chi Minh City electricity workers have used local materials to make fuses for transformers throughout southern Vietnam and high-tension voltmeters. Innovations by other establishments, such as the diesel generator factory and the electronic computer center, have saved millions of dong. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 6 Apr 78 OW]

DEFENSE MINISTER KILLEN TO VISIT MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE

OW171725Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Defense Minister Killen is to visit Malaysia and Singapore later this month for regional security talks with leaders of the two countries. Mr Killen will be accompanied by senior Defense Department officials. He will begin his visit in Kuala Lumpur next Sunday and will be away for 8 days discussing regional defense and arrangements with Singapore and Malaysia and trends in global defense strategy.

SINCLAIR INTRODUCES 200-MILE FISHING ZONE LEGISLATION

OW132017Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Legislation to extend Australia's offshore fishing jurisdiction from 12 miles to 200 miles was introduced in parliament today. The bill sets strict limits on the way foreign vessels can exploit Australia's fishing resources and establishes a system of licenses and other controls with heavy fines for breaches.

Minister for Primary Industry Sinclair said the formal proclamation of the 200-mile zone would not take place for several months. However, the bill would close the Gulf of Carpentaria to foreign fishermen as soon as (?royal assent) was received. Mr Sinclair said the closure of the gulf was designed to protect the substantial prawn reserves in the area. He said the legislation had been prepared in accordance with Australia's international obligations to manage and preserve the fishing resources in the extended zone. Under those obligations Australia would have the right to say who fished surplus resources and under what conditions.

BRIEFS

JOINT TROOP EXERCISE--Canberra, 14 Apr--About 153 Malaysian soldiers from the 5th Battalion and the special service regiment will join Australian troops in two exercises in northern Australia 20 April to 3 June, Defense Minister Jim Killen announced today. The Malaysian infantry company will take part in Exercise "Catherine Wheel" with the Australian 3d Battalion in South Australia and the Northern Territory. Members of the special service regiment will take part in Exercise "Cooper Coin" with the Australian special air service regiment in Western Australia and Queensland. Mr Killen said the Malaysian Chief of General Staff Lt Gen Dato Mohamad Ghazali bin Mohamad Seth, would visit the Northern Territory exercise during an official visit to Australia 25 May to 2 June. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1059 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW]

TAIWAN BOAT SEIZURE--An Australian navy patrol boat has apprehended a Taiwan fishing vessel operating inside the 12-mile fishing zone off Cape Wessel in the Northern Territory. This brings the number of foreign fishing vessels apprehended by the navy so far this year to four, three from Taiwan and one from Japan. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 12 Apr 78 OW]

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE

BK141357Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 14 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said it is Indonesia's wish to intensify the nonaligned movement in order to iron out differences among nonaligned countries which could weaken the movement and make the task of improving the people's welfare in developing countries more difficult. World peace is a prerequisite to the progress of non-aligned, or developing, countries.

The minister made these remarks in Jakarta this morning before departing for Geneva to attend the Law of the Sea Conference, after which he will proceed to Dakar and, subsequently, to Kabul to attend a meeting of the coordination bureau of nonaligned countries.

On the Law of the Sea Conference, the minister said there is a possibility it will fail because the procedure of electing a conference chairman is not supported by nonaligned, South American, Caribbean and East European countries. He said the nonaligned countries must enhance their abilities to face a new world situation.

On resuming diplomatic relations with China, the minister said it must be done only after a profound study is made since it concerns the interests of the entire Indonesian state. He said resuming diplomatic relations is not merely a matter of making announcements or issuing statements. Therefore, he continued, if the time comes to resume relations, Indonesia will not need a third party to do it.

Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja also said he very much appreciated the unscheduled visit of Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun to inform him personally about the Thai prime minister's visit to Peking. Uppadit's visit shows the world the close relationship between ASEAN countries, he said.

Panggabean Acting Minister

BK200800Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0753 GMT 20 Apr 78 BK

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 20 Apr (ANTARA)--Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs General M. Panggabean has taken on the post of interim foreign minister [?since] Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja's departure to Geneva 14 April.

MALAYSIAN COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER VISITING JAKARTA

BK201027Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 19 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Malaysian Communications Minister Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam, accompanied by Secretary General of his ministry Haji Mohamed Noor Hassan, and Director General of Civil Aviation Hamzah Majid, is currently visiting Jakarta in connection with the problem of the British Concorde aircraft, currently barred from flying in Malaysian air space. He is scheduled to explain the problem to Vice President Adam Malik, Minister of State for Development Supervision and Environment Emil Salim, and Communications Minister Rusmin Nurjadin today.

Replying to press questions upon his arrival yesterday at Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusumah International Airport, Manickavasagam said Malaysia remains unsatisfied with British

replies to questions on Concorde overflights, and for this reason will not depart from its original stand on the issue.

During his meetings with high-ranking Indonesian officials, he will also discuss other communications matters in the framework of ASEAN cooperation. Manickavasagam will spend two days in Indonesia.

LOGISTICS BOARD SUSPENDS RICE MARKETING IN JAKARTA

BK191246Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 19 Apr 78 BK

[Text] As a result of abundant rice supplies from West Java, the Logistics Board stopped its rice marketing in Jakarta as of yesterday. This was disclosed by Chairman of the Logistics Board Bustanil Arifin this afternoon at Cendana a few moments before he called on President Suharto. He said last year the rice marketing operation was carried on throughout the year, although in previous years it had been stopped during the harvest season.

Arifin reported to President Suharto on his visit to the Philippines, Taiwan, South Korea and Japan to study the food situation in those countries. He said he did not purchase rice during his visit, but in Japan he discussed matters related to additional food aid involving 100,000 tons of rice. He disclosed a PL-140 shipment of 70,000 tons of unmilled rice from the United States is due to arrive this month. This will be the first bulk shipment of unmilled rice. He described this kind of delivery a very helpful because it will stimulate industries producing sacks, thereby increasing job opportunities in Indonesia.

The chairman of the Logistics Board confirmed Indonesia has been purchasing sugar from Cuba for the past 3 years. This sugar was not purchased directly from Cuba, but through a third country. Last year Indonesia bought 70,000 tons of Cuban sugar, while during previous years it bought a total of about 150,000 tons. Indonesia annually produces about 1.3 million tons of sugar, while domestic consumption is about 1.6 million tons.

WEST IRIANESE RETURNING FROM PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BK181605Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0939 GMT 18 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 18 Apr (AFP)--Almost half of the 260 West Irianese who fled across the border into Papua New Guinea have now returned to the Indonesian side of the island, it was reported here today.

The nationalist MERDEKA daily quoted district head of Merauke, on the south of the island just across the border from Papua New Guinea, as saying that 100 people who fled Indonesian territory have returned to their villages. District head Mr Petty said the West Irianese people were threatened by a local head of the militia into leaving their home town. Without saying what the West Irianese were threatened with, Mr Petty said the remaining 150 people still living across the border would soon return to Indonesian territory. The district head said it is very important to build border and security posts, roads connecting the sub-district and an airstrip so that the people would not be interested in living across the border anymore. Mr Petty said family visits among people living along the border with Papua New Guinea would continue to be allowed but local authorities should provide them with identity cards.

BRIEFS

BRITISH AMBASSADOR--The new British Ambassador to Indonesia Terence John O'Brian arrived in Jakarta on 11 April. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 11 Apr 78 BK]

MARCOS ATTACKS STUDENT 'PERVERSION OF ACADEMIC FREEDOM'

OW191954Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] President Marcos today underscored the need for a redirection of the country's educational programs. He said more emphasis should now be placed on technological, vocational and agricultural courses. The president spoke on this at the 11th annual convention of the Philippine Association of State Universities and Colleges at the PICC [Philippine International Convention Center].

In his speech the president also talked on the perversions and distortions of academic freedoms by students in certain state universities. On this our Malacanang reporter Bert Asuke will tell us more:

President Marcos said the perversions and distortions of academic freedom certainly will not enhance or promote the program of learning. Academic freedom has in fact been used to bring about a situation to make learning a possible [words indistinct]. The president explained that academic freedom is first and foremost the opening of the mind to objective [words indistinct] objectivity and free discussions. He emphasized that academic freedom is to deliberate, discuss and exchange ideas freely so that the truth will come out. It is not demagoguery, it is not dogmatism and neither is it intimidation or harassment. It is not closing your mind to the ideas of others and forcibly imposing your ideas on them, he added.

Referring to the recent noise barrage, the president pointed out that when students went to the extent of harassing people, breaking car windshields just because they had KBL [New Society Movement] stickers, that is no longer academic freedom but intimidation, (?especially) a part of the conspiracy to take over political power by destroying the republic. [passage as heard] The president reminded students of state-supported universities and colleges that their first obligation is to learn and not to question the actuations of the leadership on national policies. If they are being supported by the government, the president declared, they have a commitment to learn, and that is no reason for them to be rebels or marchers.

REBELS LAUNCH GRENADE ATTACK ON BASILAN TOWN

OW200520Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0513 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Zamboanga City, 20 Apr (AFP)--Three grenades fired from the sea by Moslem rebels exploded last night in the capital of the nearby southern Philippine island of Basilan, killing two persons and wounding about 50 others, the military announced today.

The Zamboanga-based Southern Command (Southcom) said the grenades, fired from M-79 grenade launchers, struck the marketplace of Isabela town, and 20 heavily-armed rebels followed it up by spraying the town with automatic arms fire.

Authorities feared the death toll would rise as most of the wounded, apparently including women and children, were taken in serious condition to various clinics in the town.

The Isabela capital is a farming and fishing town of 47,000 people, 60 per cent of whom are Christians, located on the northern coast of Basilan 16 kms (10 miles) south of this seaport city. The island itself lies about 880 kms (500 miles) south of Manila.

Basilan also recently broke into the news as the island where Moslem rebels kept visiting French official Pierre Huguet hostage for two weeks last month. About 300 insurgents also died there in heavy fighting with government troops last December.

Military reports reaching Southcom said the boat-riding guerrillas were cruising along the Isabela shoreline when they lobbed the grenades at about 7:15 pm (1115 GMT) right into the town center. At first two grenades were fired, hitting a restaurant. Fifteen minutes later a third grenade fell on a nearby eatery called "Sunshine". One of the dead was a 13-year-old girl, the other a man.

Following the attack, Basilan military commander Col Salvador Miso threw a security cordon round the capital to prevent the rebels from escaping and to thwart any further raids, according to Southcom.

The Basilan bombing appeared to mark an escalation of rebel attacks in Mindanao-Sulu region where President Ferdinand Marcos' martial law regime is fighting off a 5- $\frac{1}{2}$ -year-old Moslem revolt for self-rule led by the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). It came a week after Moslem rebels massacred 30 civilians and 13 troopers in an ambush in Maguindanao Province, and three weeks after rebels killed a provincial military assistant commander and 23 soldiers in another ambush in Lanao del Sur.

Condemning the Basilan attack, Southcom Chief Rear Admiral Romulo Espaloon said urban guerrilla terrorism had reached "alarming proportions" and that Southcom had adopted measures to meet this new threat. The admiral declined to give any details.

Military authorities said insurgents and subversives had drastically shifted their operations from countryside violence to urban terrorism as indicated by recent grenade-throwing incidents and arson cases in the southern cities of Davao, Iligan and Cotabato, as well as in Manila.

BRIEFS

EEC TIES--Implementation of a textile agreement between the Philippines and the European Economic Community [EEC] is expected shortly. Representatives from the Philippines and the EEC have ended discussions in Manila concerning the agreement. In an announcement the Department of Foreign Affairs said the EEC mission met with Philippine Government officials and leaders of private business and took up the trade pact negotiated in Brussels, Belgium, last year. The EEC technical mission was headed by an official of the West German Economic Ministry. The foreign office said the discussions also touched on the requirements for textile products of the West German market. [Malolos International Service in English 0710 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW]

CANADIAN TEXTILE PACT--The Philippines and Canada have reached a new textile agreement. Under the terms of the 3-year agreement Canada will increase by 50 percent its garment purchases from the Philippines. The agreement, which takes effect in January next year, covers nine categories of garment exports, including winter outerwear, shirts and cardigans. The Philippine Trade Department said the agreement would result in a 50-percent increase of Philippine garment exports to Canada over 1977. [Malolos International Service in English 0710 GMT 12 Apr 78 OW]

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